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"Truth is Catholic; proclaim it ever, and God will et st the rest."—BALMEZ.

Vol. V.-No. 10.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, MARCL 11, 1897.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

The School Question in History and Law.

By the Act of the Manutoba Legista ture in 1870 all the rights of the minority as to education then, as he at blaim been conclusively shown in my preceding articles) existing in process at the time of the Union between Manutoba and the Dominion of Canada, and in consequence protected, conserved and the Dominion of Canada, and in guaranteed by the Confederation Act of 1897—should Sir John Macdonald's pointon in the New Brunswick school matter be an indisputable authority were, moreover, granted, morticed confirmed and established juse what term you wish, if they never existed before, the granted they could neve be legislated on again by the Province of as to enforce a grevance on the minority than a majority. By the passing of this Provincial Act Manitoba carried out ingoof faith, as the Provincial Legislature of Quobee had done in her first session after Confederation, the intentions, defiberations and concentrated wisdom the fathers of Confederation on the well understood lines on which side entered the Union and guaranteed the rights of minorities as to education?

When Manitoba, the latest province to join in a Confederation on the well understood lines on which side enter at the passing of the Canada and whose report has been alluded to says:

In which we consider the Union and guaranteed the rights of minorities as to education?

When Manitoba entered the Union sho, like Quobee, had a senate allotted to her, and the professed necessity of heaving a senate is that it may supervise and correct any hasty or unjust legislation on the part of the flower House of Manitoba, on the part of the flower House of Manitoba, on the part of the flower House of Manitoba, on the part of the flower House of Manitoba, on the part of the flower House of Manitoba, on the part of the flower House of Manitoba, on the part of the flower House of Manitoba, on the part of the flower House of Manitoba, on the part of the flower House of Manitoba. Place and the monones of Confederation? It so come for weak of the flower House of Mani

sho, bike Quebec, had a senate allotted to her, and the professed necessity for having a senate is that it may supervise and correct any hasty or unjust legulation on the part of the Lower House. About 1870 the Lower House of Manitoba, on the plea of economy, sought to do away with the Senate. but were, of course, unable to do so without the consent of the Senate. That body, largely composed of Catholic French Canadians. were apprehensive that should they convent to the abolition of their Heuse the rights and privileges of their co-religiousts might be infringed on or abolished altogether, as they have been by the act of 1890. The Protestant majority in the Lower House, all by the Promier, Mr. Paws and seconded by Mr. Brank Cornish, a prominent Orangeman at least he was when living in Jondon Out., assured the doubting Senate that the rights and privileges of the minority would be exertally guarded by and be perfectly Hear their words.

15 may be said that the council is a safeguard to the majority. He could assure

Promier Davies said:
It may be said that the cound is a safeguard to the minority. He could assure the minority that the rathet would neave to trampide district that the recovery the would always be sufficient English specking members in this Hoose, who would insist on giving their French follow-subjects their rights to protect them.

thin on sensing the cornish.

And Mr. McKay, speaking, said:
He was pleased to hear the generous
adjust remarks of the hon. Premier, the
rownical Secretary, and also of the hon,
nember for Rockwood, which gave the
intority in the House, by their
oto on this Bull would express, that
centity they felt in the hands of the
loan.

minorty in the House that confidence which the members of the House, by their vote on this bill would express, that accurity they felt in the hands of the majority.

The Senate was abolished with the consent of the French members, and two or three years afterwards, both those rights, one of their language, the other to their educational system, were rubblessly abolished by the Act of 1890. Would the Act of 1890 ever have passed the Senate of Manufock if such a body had been then in existence? It would not, I auswer confidently. Was the abolition of the Senate Manufock in the Act of 1890 doing away with the rights of the minority which the Lower House had promised the Senate at its dissolution to faithfully quard and keep? I cannot answer this question so confidently, for the promises were made by honorable men and I believe were sincere. In the light of the other than the work of Mr. Martin when moving the bill of 1890 and of Mr. McCarthy in the House of Commons during the remedial dobate, and the successors of

these honorable men I may be pardoned and for being a doubter and I may be permitted to say: "But Brutus was an honorable men." They were all hon orable men.

Mr. Martin is moving the bill said: "The troveriment's action had not been determined because they were dissatisfied with the manner in which the affairs of the department are conducted under the system but because they are dissatisfied with the system that the McCarthy in the House of Commons said:

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Jeremiah Warren Horgan departed this life on Thursday, Feb. 25th, at the ripe age of 77 years. For more than a generation Mr. Horgan was a prominent flow were better known than he in the Catholic community, of which he was so long an exemplary member. Born in Cork, Ireland, he came to Canada white quite young In his adopted home he grew to man's estate, and acquired and educational training which he applied with rare success in the profession which he had afterwards chosen—that of school-teacher. Many a pupil, here and elsewhere, had been moulded by his plastic hand and cultured mind, and many there are who still take pride in being numbered amongst those whose youthful charged in the couragements of the country of the Mr. Horgan obtained a position in the Toronto Customs in 1857. It is need to the target of jurney of the Mr. Horgan obtained a position in the Toronto Customs in 1857. It is need to the target of jurney of the Mr. Horgan obtained a position in the Toronto Customs in 1857. It is need to the target of jurney of the which dated from that year till his superannuation A. 1888. his record was without spot of blumish. Mr. Horgan had as colleagues in the Customs the late James McCarroll, Morgan O'Flaherty and Timothy McCarthy—all men of worth and ability. With Mr. McCarroll — who was Surveyor of the Port — Mr. Horgan was a special favortic. Each bubbled over with native Irish wit, and it was difficult to determine to which was due themsatory, so droll, so keen. and yet so harmless, were the shafts and sacasams of both. Ecjoying in his rotirement a handsome competence Mr. Horgan was a special favored with practices to health till May of last year. It was then that he was taked with partless; but a good constitution exreted him over that illness, severe as it was cliff christmas, when a relayes so in. Undor this second attack in began to fall and though and taked him chanded from that he was taked with partless; but a good constitution exreted him over that illness, severe as it was fill Christmas, when a

A Lecture at the Junction.

On the ovening of St. Patrick's Day Itov. Father Ryan, rector of St. Michael's Cathedral, will lecture in Doan Bergin's pretty church at the Junction. Tickets are being sold, and are going rapidly the combined popularity of the lecturer and the paster increasing the dosire of the people to participate in an event which will be a treat in itself, a work for a good object, and a pleasure on Father Bergin's and Father Ryan's account.

Oak Hall.

Anything purchased in this estabishment—the finest of its kind in the Dominion—may always be relied upon as being genuine, both as to material and workmanship. Our friends who propose colebrating the glorious "17th" may want a neat suit for the occasion—and Oak Itall is the place to get it at a price that cuts the closest competition.

Anglicans and The Catholic Name.

WRITTEN FOR THE REGISTER.

In continuing my remarks, that Anglicans caunot claim to be called Catholic, in last week's letter, I am come to olic. in last week's letter, I am e no to question other assertions in Anglia in Churchman's lettors: for he m-x tells, this readers, in The Mail and I-mpire, that "a Catholic is one who accepts and obeys the canons of the grard Councils of the undivided Church." This definition is not wholly true. It is incorrect. Catholic is a Greek ward meaning "amversal" and the religion which takes this name was called Catholic, because all Christans of overy nation, and of all time since its institution by Christ, acknowledged it to be the only true preligion, and because all acknowledge one and the same head of the Church, and thus was the Pope, Christ's Year on earth, and because all behaved in the same sacrifice and, the same sacraments, and all had the same head of the Church, and this was the Pope, Christ's Year on earth, and because all behaved in the same sacrifice and, the same sacraments, and all had the same means of salvation, all had one faith. So that a Catholic is one who believes not only in the general Councils of the "undivided Church" but believes also in the Scriptures and Tradition and in all the tealing of the mystical Body of Christ, the Church, was divided. My reason for asking this question is obvious. Anglican tells us that only one is "a Catholic." who believes in the Cauchila Church, in his meaning of the Catholic Church, it was divided at the first genoral Council of Nice in 325 against the Anaus, who formed a very numerous lody of Christians, but were no part of the Catholic Church, and asys: "for as the body is one and hath many members, and all the members of the body, whereas they are many, yet all oue body, so all the members of the body, but the members find the more abundant honor (the head, the Pope) that there might be no schism in the body, but the members might be mutually carful for one another. And if oue member suffer anything all the members of the body, whereas they are many, yet all oue body, so also Christ, but God hath tempered the body to get the charlest of the church of Ch

these canons "of the four councils". The shoot true. It vianos marked with take catchied charch, and Roman at all concells and too do obey the canons of Extendenced and the control of the councils. The control of the councils and to concess and is those does not what the councils and the councils and the councils and the councils and the councils of the councils. The council of the councils are the council of the councils and the councils of the councils of the councils of the councils of the councils. The council of the councils of the

The quarterly meeting of the Men's League of the Sacred Heart will be held in St. Michael's Cathedral, on Wednesday, and Friday evenings, of this week. Rev. F. Ryan will lecture. The members will receive Holy Communion in a body on Sunday morning next in the Cathedral, at nine o'clock

impossible an is more than his rupids. It is humself and not his accidents, the law substaining, and hence the caces sive, and set are also as the content of the way and the content of care the content of the c

: Forty Hours' Devotion at St. Michael's

THE VENERATION

OF SAINTS.

Waitten for the Register.

One of the greatest pazzles we can cocounter in this life is to find out how or why anybody knowing himself or society, can doubt the doctrine contained in the above he shing. For the paracide of it, and in great part the practic too is so universally conceded and fult to be so indispensable, it is indeed a priple style a kind of tease and worry to the understanding, to have to look about for arguments. Why every time we lift our hat, or bow to a neighbor every time we give way to a lady, or yield our seat to one older than ourselves we are testifying to the necessity of a rule, which in the spiritual order gives us simply the veneration of the saints.

As in the hody there could be neither motion, nor health, nor even life if member were not in harmony with momber, so in the higher body, social, or political, or religious, peace and order, progress and prosperity, are in exact proportion to the care overy one takes whilst domanding freedom for himself to treat the rights of his neighbor with justice and fair play. Thowar to "Lafo, Liberty and the Pursual of Happiness should be open to all, and can be open only so long as every with a serious to tokeruch it unjustice and toady their stoppal late and toady their stoppal late and to all and can be open only as long as every with a serious to tokeruch it unjustice and toady their stoppal late of the content of the saints in justice and toady their stoppal late of the content of the saints in justice and toady their stoppal late of the land will intorpose for his protection and the punishment of his onesy.

But a man is more than his rights. It is himself and not his accidents it is pasticed and the business and as a contract it unjustice of the land will intorpose for his protection and the punishment of his onesy.

But a man is more than his rights. It is himself and not his accidents the land of the charactery communion in the Cathedral on Sunday and property and inferrent above of the said of the way of the

St. Vincent de Paul Society.

A graud concert in aid of the funds of St. Mary's Conference of the St. Vincent de Paul Society was given in St. Andrews' Hall on Lucsday ovening the 2nd instant by pupils of the Toronto College of Music who at the instance of Mr. F. H. Torrugton, the Musical Director, gave their services and furnished a varied and delightful programme on the occasion. Miss Kate Landy acted as accompanis during the evening and opened the ocneer by a fine rendering of Webers "L. Invitation a la Viale Rendo Brillian and applanded. Miss growy theminen and applanded. Miss growy theminen and applanded. Miss growy the mission of the City" and in all The Children of the City" and in all manifested a highly pleasing and cellivated contralto voice of large compass and from which much pany be anticipated hereafter. Mr. W. J. Lawrence in Lot me like a soldier fall 'She wore a wreath of Roses," and "Afterwards" chilbited a powerful tenor voice of much sweetness and scratted unboundedenthus fasm in the audience. Of Mrs. J. M. McGaun's singing it is pittle unnecessary to say anything in this city where she is so well and Lavorably known, sufficient in the their reputation was fully maintained in "Asthore" and "Believe me, if all these endearing young charms."

The Papal Ablegate.

The Papal Ablegate.

Following is a sketch of the papal ablegate who is coming to Canada to investigate the political dispute over the school question:

Monseigneur Raffacle Merry Del Val, who will be the first representative of the Vatican in Canada, as about 35 years of age. He is eldest son of His Excellency Don Merry del Val, Spanish Ambassador at the Vaticae. and is one of the four prelates who are constantly in attendance on the Pope. He was brought up in England, having been born while his father was 'spanish Ambassador at the Court of St. James. His education was also obtained in England, where he spent nine years in the university.

Mgr. Merry del Val at present holds the position of secretary of the commission for the re-union of dissention churches, of which Cardinal Vaqqhan is a member. Mgr. Merry del Val speaks English with great fluoney, which is appointment. For the past few years he has preached overy week in the last freached of St. Sylvester at flome, the English Cathedral of the Eternal City.

The House of Previdence.

The House of Previdence.

A doputation—consisting of Vicar General M. Cann, Rev. Father Ryan.

Messrs. Hugh Ryan, J. J. Foy, Q. C., M. O'Connor, Ald. Barns, C. J. McCabe, T. Mulvey and J. F. Mallon, waited on the Ontario Commissioners on Friday on behalf of the House of Providence to urgo on the Ministers the necessity of continuing the grant of 15 cents per diem allowance to the incurables of that institution. It is understood the grant will not be interfored with.

THE MOTHERLAND.

tatest Mails from England, Ireland

ereating Lectures on Irish Subjects — A Policeman's Suicidal Love English Edu-cation Bill 2 "mail Instalment of Justice The Cathelic Truth society in Scotland.

A frightful trage dy occurred at a place called Cappagh, about five nules from transact. It appears that a place man annuel Maywell, statumed in Cappagh, became enamoured with a school matroes named Really. She declined to marry him. This proyed on Maywell a mind sen, ich that he meditated a draadful revenge. He left the barracks a cel with a loaded revelver, and having mot Miss Re life returning from school he warned her what he was going to do, and immediately first the shoulder. She monediately full to the ground. Maswell be laving she vas dead put the barri of the revolver in his mouth and blew out has brains. The injured girl to progressing favorably.

ms mouth and blew out ins brains. The improd grid is progressing favorably:

Cork.

The Most live Dr. O'Callaghan. Bishop of Cork, had practical testimony given hum of the esteem and affection in which he is bald. In November last his cordship's health was in anything but a satisfactory state, and he decided to savill it some of the well-known Cortinental health resorts to secure its restartions. The elergy determined to markin an ospecial manner their joy at their Bishop's return to their midst, and an address and presentation was decided to the function in connection with which took place at Farran Ferris. There was a large gathering of priests, and the address, couched in eloquent and touching terms, was read by the Venerable Archiescon Coglilan. A purse of 100 guiueas was also presented to his Lordship.

Babilts.

guineas was also presented to bis Lordahip.

Babita.

Lectaring before the Gaelic League on the Iriah bards, Mr. Douglas Hyde said the advent of the Danes led to great suppression of the bards. They were not allowed to give instruction, and at about this time the distinctions of different classes of bards died out and became forgotien. After the battle of Clonkarf, bardie literature received another impetus which lasted until the coming of the Normans again brought on the time of the Normans again brought of the Normans again the supplied of the Normans again the supplied of the Normans again the

was work giving to check that blighting spectre, the Anglicization of the Irish poots.

Losturing in the Leinster Hall, on Irish mosts.

Losturing in the Leinster Hall, on Irish music, Dr. Culwick, of Dublin, made the observation that the bulk of oar beautiful Irish airs sprang into existence before mediation was thought of, and before the tricks of modern musical science and modern harmony had germinated. H any note which implied modulation or chromatic effect occurred in any version of an air it was a corraption, and untrue to the original inheations and spirit of the music. Amongst the airs sung or played in illustration of Dr. Culvick's explanations were, in the first period, "The Dawsing of the Day," and the "Dirge of O'Sullivan Beare"; in the second, "The Palos of the Walk." A Beam o'er the Face of the Walch. The Walch Edward of "Alicen Aroon," which Dr. Culwick said was the most accurate that was extans, and "The Valley lay Smiling Before me"; and in the third period "The Yellow Bittern." "Ill Make my Love a Breast of Glass," "Slient, Oh, Moyle," and "Planxty Kolly."

A case which has attracted a great deal of attention in Dublin, called the Walsh will case, arose out of the missphication of a charitable bequest contained in the will of Eliza Walsh, who died in the month of July, 1894. The Commissioners of Charitable Donations took action against the Archibahop to Dublis and Father O'Malley in the other of the missphication of the Archibahop to the one own perfectly clear and proper.

Living A very largely-attended meeting of evisted teasure suits and the Charitage.

A vory largely-attended meeting of evieted tenants only on the Clauricarde. Lowis and other estates in county Galway, has been held at Keary's Hotel, Fortunna, for the purpose of devising means for having Canon Scully's project enlarged so as to embrace the evioted tenants of all Iroland. There were 102 principal extenants present, viz.: From Portunna division, 45: KWoofford of the Mountain, 70; the Lewis cetate, 14: Killimor, 17: Eyrocort, 5: and others from Loughrea, the Most of those in attendance had been farmers in good circumstances whose names recalled lively recollections of stirring somes in the campaigning days.

Entry.

As a meeting of the Royal Humano ocisty a handsome testimonial, record-ing these vices rendered and the Society's knowledgment, was awarded to Mrs. stalterine Moyninan, 38 years of age, a

farmer's wife, of Killebaue Camp, county herry, for an act of gallantry on the 20th of December last, whereby she was the means of swind three girls. May agree and May Moure, girls and years, a farmer and digitace girls. May agree the means of the strength of and years, a farmer and digitace and Honoria Kennedy. It as the strength of the first wood the fall of anyther. The charlest was the afternoon of the date mention of when one rossung the river federage by means of a wooden plank, they was r. Mrs. Mrynilam fortunately the was r. Mrs. Mrynilam fortunately the spot at once plunged in and caught the chaften, whom she supported until further help came.

V shooting airray, collowing on an exciton the previous day, took place hear Castlecomick county Limerick. The sub-she iff, Mr. Lineas, ovicted John Burko off the Dowell estate, and a caretaker, Patrick Lyons, was put in charge. Hourke took rongs in an outhouse and he and Lyons had a fight as to whether he should remain or not.

charge. Hourke took refuge in an outhouse and he and Lyons had a fight as to whether he should remain or not.

Mrs.

Mr. Stau lish O'd MacDermett. J.P.,
Clougee, Foot-ord committed suicide by shooting kinss.lf. The report has caused prefound sensation and the deeperst regret in the district where he was peopular as a lauded proprietor.

A writer of a special article in the Paily Chronicle speaking of the work bring done by the Sisters of Charity at Foxford in the County Mayo says:

They are proud of the fine quality of goods they turr out, and aim at keeping in to the highest standard of production. Above all things they desire an English market, for the Euglish have money to spend, and their people are poor. What a godsend the weekly mill wage is the their bomes can scarcely be realised in prosperous countries, where paying work their bomes can be should be sufficiently and the sufficient of the form of the first of the form of the sufficient of the first of the form of the first of the form of the first of the firs

superior breeds of fowls being given out to the peasantry by the Congested Districts Board.

An army ponsioner named Phil Smith only two months home from India got married to an elderly woman named Fraher, who has a cottage and a plot of land at Scart, Ballylooly, a country district between Cahir and Clogheen. At the festive gathering a quarrel arose between the Clogheen and Duhill men Fatrick Doody was killed in the fracas.

**Deep regret was felt throughout Wexford country, when the death of the Very Rev. Canon Loughlin Drihan, P.P., Suttons parish, was anneunced. Canon Druhan had attained to the fine old age of 78. He was born in Cashinstown parish, near Now Ress, and was counin of the celebrated Bishop of Kildare and Leighlin, Most Rev. Dr. Doyle.

The tenants on the estate of Mr. James Bogan, of Tincura, situate at Ballybawn, near Glynn, Co., Wexford, have agreed with their landlord for the nurchase of their holdings.

The daughter of a small farmer named Felix Doyle, Coolacarnoy, Co. Wexford have agreed with their landlord for the nurchase of their holdings.

The daughter of a small farmer named Felix Doyle, Coolacarnoy, Co. Wexford was engaged in carting manure from the yard of her house to a field some distance away. Having empited the cartine girl was returning menure from the yard of her house to a field some distance away. Having empited the cartine girl was returning the unfortunate girl. Death was instantaneous, the girl's neck being broken. The horse made frantic efforts to extrucate itself, and in its struggles actually beat out its brains.

ENGLAND.

ENGLAND.

Interviewed by a representative of the Westminister Gazette with reference to the Education Bill, his Eminence Cardinal Vaughan states—"The Bill gives us an invalment, and for so much we are grateful. But as I have always maintained, there is scant justice in such a small measure of relief. What we demand is not a five shilling payment to the pound. The State is bound in justice to put our schools on a level of equality with the Board schools. We have enough to do to build and maintain our school buildings. It is as much the duty of the State to provide for the education of our children as for the children in the Beard schools. The past has proved our readiness to make sacrinees for the odneation of our children, and we shall never reliquish one of our schools. For our schools make the building of the schools of the day of t

spent from the public purse snound opseconnel for, that we readily admit.

SCOTLAND.

Under the anylices of his Grace the
Archbishop of Edmburgh the Catholic
Truth Society, Scotland, has now entered upon another year, with strong
claims which it has on the interest and
support of all Catholics. Ehe following
Indulgences have been granted to the
society by the Holy Sec: (1) A Plenary
Indulgence, applicable to the souls in
purgatory, to be gained by all members
who visit the Oratory of the association
or the principal church in their respective missions on the day of euroliment or
on any day within the octaves of the
following feasts: St. Andrew, Ap., 30th
November; St. Margaret, Queen, 10th
June; St. Patrick, Bp., Conf., 17th
Marcl; St. Columba, Aboto, 4th June;
St. Ninian, Bp., Conf., 16th September,
provided that, having gone to Confession and Communion, they pray for
some space of time for the spread of
the Holy Fatth and according to the
intentions of His Holiness. (2) An indulgence of 300 days, to be gained by
members as often as they Induce another to join the association or attend
any of the meetings, general or local,
which are hold in accordance with the
constitutions of the Society.

JUSTICE VERSUS DIPLOMACY.

A deluberate attempt is being made in England by the friends of the Canadian Liboral Government, to undermine the position of Manitoba Catholies upon the sohool question, and altenate from them the sympathy of English ecclesiastics, who are practically tool in so many words that the Oatholies of Manitoba and, indeed, of Canada generally, are a disgruntled collection of fanatics who will not be satisfied with a fair and reasonable etitlement of the dispute.

It would be as well to make our English friends undorstand once for all that we are fighting, not for now and unheard of privileges, but for continuous and the constitution, and of which our conferers in Manitoba have been unjustly deprived by the oppressive action of a bigode majority.

This question is of the gravest import, not to Manitoba Catholies alone, but to Catholies in every province in the Dominou. To submit now at this stage of the matter, would be absolutely fatal, not only to the cause of those immediately concerned, but to the small shreds of liberty that are yet enjoyed by Ontario Catholies, a liberty which may at any moment be withdrawn by the action of a future government, if that of the authorities in Manitoba is not finally defeated by the triumph of right and justice.

"The Matrin Act is a law abolishing separate schools and compelling Catholies to send their children to public (i. e., Protestant) schools, or clee to go without any share in the taxes they themselves pay towards the cost of education. It was alleged that Catholie schools were inefficient. That was no reason for doing away with them root and branch, and establishing a system of schools that were, and are, abhorent to every good Catholie anxious for the welfare of the souls of his children.

But there was a deeper reason still, a reason which had its root in bigoted harted of Catholie deucation and the Catholie Course. The welfare of the souls of his children.

But there was a deeper reason still, a reason which had its root in bigoted harted of Catholie deucation from offi

mes specious preeza, this in act is tempted to interfere with Provincial autonomy.

But, below this, there was yet another force at work. The Conservative Government had blundered and blundered badly. It was a case requiring the most skilful manipulation, the most delicate diplomacy, it needed the keenest and most subtle weapons that could be brought to bear upon it. And what did the Conservative Government do? Instead of politely beating about the bush, and using language to conceal their thoughts, they blundly and deliberately said: "You have committed an act of injustice in taking the separate schools from the Catholics of your Province; you are oppressing minority; the judgment of the Privy Quuentl gives us the right to remedy the grievances of the Manitobs Catholics, and we mean to do it, you must give back their separate schools."

O I egregious blunder! O, stupendous fully it o thus fling away the rasor edged rapier of statesmanship for the bludgeou of plain matter of fact! A yell of execration went up from the wast "No-Popery" section of the country, and the loudest howers were the men who, a few months before were the backbone of the Tory party, and hated Luberalism like poison.

Now came the opportunity for which the party that had long languished in

men who, a few months before were
the backbone of the Tory party, and
hated Liberalism like poison.

Now came the opportunity for which
the party that had long languished in
the chilly shades of opposition was
waiting, an opportunity which the
writer of this article has no hesitation
in saying was deliberately made for
them by their Liberal colleagues in
the Province of Manitoba. Blessed
with a leader whose clever and unscrupulous diplomacy is only equalled
by his unfathomable yerbosity, the
Liberal Government was steered safely into power on—what? The tariff
plank? The reciprocity question?
The Free Trade platform? Prohibition? On none of these, but simply
and solely on the question of non
interference with Manitoba, and in
Quebec, on the promise of justice for
the Catholic minority.

"All is fair in love and politics,"
but was it fair, was it right, was it
just for the Liberal leader to tell the
Catholice that the Remedial Bill did
not go far enough, and that if he were
returned to power he would do twice
sa much for them as the Conservatives
had done, and then, when that power
for which he asked was his, bought
from the people with a deliberate
promise to do them justice, and even
more justice than his opponents had
attempted to do, end by offering them
a miscrable compromise that leaves
them practically bound hand and foot
at the mercy of those who hate their
religion and their clergy?

There is no disguising the lacts.
Mr. Lautier know the Remedial Bill
was defective, he knew in what way it

esparate sohools, without any clauses regarding the rendering of those serous more efficient, the proper training of teachers, and the systematic and regular supervision by duly qualified inspectors.

And yet he would give the Government no advice, he would give them to help, he moved the six menths hoist and aforsted the bill unconditionally, he pursued all through a system of "masterly inactivity," and why? Because he saw in this question a loop-hole through which he and his party might erawl to power, and he used it by playing upon the hopes of Quebeo, and the prejudices of Ontario. It is a shameful story, shameful shike as repards the religious bigotry and intolerance of the people and the discregard of right and justice evidence by time serving politicans, whether Liberal or Conservative.

Had Mr. Laurier really desired to help the oppressed mmority in Manitoba, had he really desired to see justice done, he would, for the Lonce, have put party considerations completely aside and assisted the Government to restore the separate schools to the Manitoba Catholics, in a high state of efficience.

justice done, he would, for the nece, have put party considerations com pletely sside and assisted the Government to restore the separate schools to the Manitoba Catholies, in a high state of efficiency. But no, this "disnter-ested patriot," this "silver tongued orator," this "idol of the French Canadians," (with the feet of clay would do nothing without a bribe, the bribe of power, and when that bribe had been given, basely truckles to the majority with a "settlement" that is no settlement at all. But it is not "vae victis" yet; the Bisnops have not submitted, nor will they while they have an in inch of ground. There is no sterner fighter than a Bishop of the Catholic Church when he fights in defence of his flock against those who would deprive them of their mest sacred rights. But if the Popemy friends, the Pops knows only too well what it is for which his devoted sons in Canada are struggling; he himself has gone through a similar struggle, and out of his own resources has been obliged to create and maintain a system of schools to counferact the terrible effects of Godless education by the Government.

His Holliness has not yet bidden us to be silent, and accept the few orumbs which our enemies have disdainfully thrown to us, and until he does, we will continue to demand the restoration of our rights, and with them the peace of the country, and cessation of hostility our rights, and with them the peace of the country, and cessation of hostility our rights, and with them the peace of the country, and cessation of hostility our rights, and with them the peace of the country, and cessation of hostility our rights, and with them the peace of the country, and cessation of hostility our rights, and with them the peace of the country, and cessation of hostility our rights, and with them the peace of the country, and cessation of hostility our rights, and with them the peace of the country, and cessation of hostility our rights, and with them the peace of the country, and cessation of hostility our rights, and with

in Manibos should have thought of that.

When a man claims an estate of which he has been robbed, is he told that he cannot have it on the ground that its restoration would beggar the thief who robbed him of it? C. course not; he is required to produce clear and indubitable proofs of ownership, and upon these, every jot and title of his property is restored to him without question. The Manitoba Catholies had separate schools, those schools were guaranteed to them by the Constitution, the proofs were produced, the Duminon Government admitted those proofs, in doing which it had everything to lose and nothing to gain.

everything to lose and nothing to gain.

But "the separate schools caunot be restored because it would cost too much." It has already cost the country dear both in money and goodwill, and before the final day of reckoning arrives, as it surely will, it will have cost still more.

Terzsa.

Since the above was written a despatch in the daily papers informs us that His Grace Archbishop Langevin intends to re-organize the Separate School Board abolished by the Manitoba School Act, and to re-open the Parochial schools in all districts. His Grace deserves the hearty support of every Catholic in the Dominion, and he will receive it, or we are much mistaken in our co-religionists.

The Manitoba Catholics, will in future, or until justice is done, be compelled to support not only their own schools but also the public schools established by the Government.

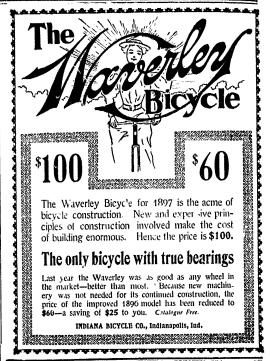
AUSTRALIAN FEDERATION.

rdinal Moran a Candidate for New South Wales in the Bioctions.

Cardinal Moran a Cassistate for New South Wales in the Elections.

Oxrdinal Moran, Archbishop of Sydney, has definitely consented to stand as candidate for the representation of New South Wales at the approaching Australian Federation. He is a nephew of the late Cardinal Callen, of Dublin, and was formerly Bishop of Ossory. This election will be the biggest thing in polling the Colonies have ever seen. Each Colony forms one vast constituency in itself for this particular purpose. The population of New South Wales is one-third Irish and Catholic, and if they all plump for the Cardinal, as they arretty sure to do, he stands a very good chance of heading the poll, and throwing the professional politicisans into the shade.

THE PUBLIC should bear in mind that Dr. THOMAN ECLECTRIC OLD has nothing in common with the impure, detariorating class of so-called medicinal oils. It is contrastly pure and really effection relieving part, and lameness, stiffness of the joines and muscles, and sores or hours, besides being an excellent specific for rheumatism, coughs and bronchial complaints.



Stratford Items.

FROM OIR ONY CORRESPONDENT

The death of Mr. II. Wrightson of Chicago, formerly a resident of this city, took place in that city on Saturday, Feb. 20th. His many friends here will regret to hear of his death. Mr. Wrightson was many years ago one of Stratford's most prominent citizens. Howard ford's most prominent citizens. Howard an active worker in the St. Vincent de Paul Society while here He wout to Mantoba at the time of the land boom and afterwards moved to Cheago, where he succeeded in amassing considerable wealth in the produce commission business on South Water street, His wife was Miss Christina Kidd, youngest daughter of the late Joseph Kidd of Dublin. Ho was the year of the control of the

A Memory.

WRITTEN FOR THE REGISTER. WRITTEN FOR THE REGISTER.

This a tendor, loving memory.
Blent with dear old bygone days,
And it steals upon me gently
Whon life's sun conceals his rays;
Steals, and fills my heart with gladness
Comforts me in hours of sadness,
Whispers words whose prayerful cadence
Soothes me as naught else can do.
By the fifth! wavaring firelight

Soothes me as naught else can do. By the fitful wavering firelight Ott it sits and whispers low Of the joys, the friends, the faces Of the cherished "long ago;" Whispers of the dear departed, Of the one so gentle-hearted Who for Heaven's Kingdom started Ere spring thawed the winter's snow.

By her grave that memory lingers,
To the sod its lips are prest
And its gentle, loving fingers
Strive to shield the pulseless breast
When she storms of life are raging
And the tempests war are waging
Like a lion 'gainst his caging
In a rage that knows not rest.

In a rage that knows not ress.
Then to me with words of comfort
Steals that memory through the glt
And it whispers of a kingdom
Far beyond the darksome temb
Where the golden sands are glisten
And our loved ones all are listening
For the boats in which we're drittin
To the shores of "Home, sweet hon To the shores of "Home, sweet ho Lead, O gentle memory, lead me With a purpose firm and true, O'er the hearing billows speed me Till the distant shore I view! Whisper to the flowing river On its breast to bear me thither To the vast unknown forever Where dear ones wait for me and May Carroll, Charlottetown, I

The Second Summer,
many mothers believe, is the most precarious in a child's life; generally it may
be true, but you will find that mothers
and physicians familiar with the value
of the Gail Borden Eagle Brand Condensed Milk do not so regard it.

AN IMPORTANT LETTER.

SHOWING HOW A SUFFERER FROM SCIATICA WAS CURED.

Correspondent of the Orillia News Letter With Perminaton From the Asinor Makes the Letter Public -- It Will be Glady Beed by Other Nufferers From This Paints Natady.

Natady.

Matet.
The following letter has been forwarded us by the Coldwater, Out., correspondent of the News-Letter, which we have great pleasure in publishing:

Collivaters, Sept. 23th, 1896.
A few weaks for I became very mixed from an attack of solation, and remembering that a while age a well known friend of mine. Mr. C. T. Hopenon, of Fesserton, a few miles from here, had been a great sufferer from this painful complaint, I thought it would be well to consult that gentleman as to the medicine he gives credit to for his relief and cure, as I was aware that he was now well and hearty and had ever since been in steady work among lumber—his regular business. He gave me the information required, and wrote out the following testimonial, which he desires to have published in any way I think proper, hoping that it will meet the eye of many sufferers like myself who are auxious to get relief. I therefore forward it to you to publish:

"It is with the greatest pleasure that I testify to the marvellous benefit and cure that Dr. Williams Pink Pills effected in my case. In the year 1892 I was taken very bad with solatica. I was treated at different times by two declore but dispensed with their services as I found I was not getting the hoped for relief. I then tred different remedies advertised as a care for solatica, but with no better round. Then I trick strongly recommendee olectrical applications, but shi, and the pain was one content of the proper
Our correspondent adds that this le is from a much respected residen Fesserton, whose word is generally sidered as good as his bond

Mrs. Donald B. McIntosh, Harrison's Corners.

Mrs. Donald B. McIntosh, Harrisen's Corners.

It is with deep regret that we are called upon to announce the death of Mrs. Donald B. McIntosh, which took place at her son's residence, Harrison's torners on Thursday, Feb. 25th. The deceased lady who was 74 years of age, was one of the oldest pioneers of this district, and by her gentleness of character and unassuming ways she had endeared herself to all those who had the pleasure of her acquaintance. The funeral to St. Andrew church, was one of the largest ever seen in that part of the country, many attending from a distance. Solemn High Mass was chanted by Rev. Father McDonald. The pall bearers were S. H. Woods, John McLellan, Alex. McRes, Jas. J. McDonald, Jas. McPhail and S. McIntosh.

While no physician or pharmacist can

While no physician or pharmacist can consciontiously warrant a cure, the J. C. Ayer Co. guarantee the purity strength and medicinal virtues of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It was the only blood-purifier admitted at the great World's Fair in Chicago, 1898.

The Domain of Woman. TALKY BY " IT REST."

The Domain this work is largely

made up of correspondance.

The first letter ought to have appeared last week, but I was obliged to hall it over in consequence of the writer having emitted to send her name and

from one who has every opportunity of knowing the true facts of the conditions whereof she speaks, have a double value. They are well written and well expressed and I reproduce them with ich pleasure, hoping that they will ment not only from others of our vast army of women workers, but from those in all classes of society who have anything to say upon the subjects treated of.

subjects treated of.

At the same time, my readers will
remember that I do not necessarily
identify myself with the opinions of all
my correspondents whose letters I may msort. A free discussion implies free dom from prejudice, and if I make any comments of my own in the matter they will be as nearly impartial as pos

siblo.

Drag Tring a law been reading the Damain of Woman and it seems to me you make a instake about working gits. From all that I can learn the one you make a instake about working gits. From all that I can learn the gits who work on white work—shirts blounes, otc.—ara the best paid working gits in the city. True they only gat a low coats for each article, but since the introduction of electricity as a motor power, they can make so many articles in a day that they are really very well paid. I know girls who carn on an average a dollar a day. I mentioned to some of them the case of a girl who earn two dollars a week and is obliged to board and clothe herself out of that—which is an impossibility—and they said: "It is her own fault, either she is no good, or she is a Negmer—just learning the work."

As regards bargains, every Friday on Yongo st. you will see carriages with concinent and footmen waiting before the departmental stores, and if the ladies who ride in those carriages are not after bargains why do they choose Friday for shopping? One would naturally suppose they would prefer any other day in the week. Why don't they let their servant girls have Friday afternoon off to go bargain hunting if they choose? Possibly they think the servant girl is yet in the motive that influences girls. I believe girls are influenced by the love of liberty which is so dese to every one of us. The factory girl is free overy coming after six o'clock, every Saturday afternoon and every public holiday. This servant girl sate howers and her submitted the store of the own of the submapp—and how many there are who do it. Some womon coally treat their servant more the power to make girls unhappy—and how many there are who do it. Some womon cally treat their servant to more a whole of its. Some womon and were public holiday. Thus woman's inhumanity to woman Makes countless thousands mourn. It is all a weary subject. It is a sadply that any girl in all the work would a the work and in the work which is would not be such as the said

the sweat of thy brow.

Bystander.

With regard to the subject of the earnings of work girls I merely commented upon a statement made in the Woman's Kingdom in The Mail and Empire some weeks ago, in which Kit' said that a lady, the proprietress of a large establishment employing of a large establishment employing many girls, presumably upon white work, had informed her that the price paid for making nightdresses, large and heavy garments, taking some little time to make, was only eight cents a dozen! heavy garments, taxing some interestine to make, was only eight cents a dozen! Now is that statement correct? If it is not where is the earthly use of telling falsehoods upon such a subject? If it is true, shame upon the women who would pay such stavration wages, and is true, shame upon the women who would pay such stavration wages, and upon the city that allows its women to be ground into the dust like that. But I do not believe it, when the price paid for aprons, the easiest articles to make, is fifteen cents a dozen, it is incredible that only eight cents a dozen should be paid for nightdresses. If "llystander and any other readers who are in a position to do so, will supply me with a list of the prices paid per dozen for each article of white wear, and the number that can be made during an average day's work, I will try and get to the bottom of the matter.

It is only too true, however, that there are poor girls who have to live upon two dollars a week, impossible to dire security, and though I do not say it is acunds. Nothing is impossible to dire excessity, and though I do not say it is work, who are driven to this stress, yet there are hundreds of occupations in which this state of things is an actual and shameful fact.

With regard to the domestic service problem, there is a good deal to be asid so both sides, but I think sometimes girls are apt to overtact the disadvantages of service. There are many really good and kind mistresses, and it is not difficult for a girl to plek and shoose. The work is hard, so is every other work, the liberty is small, well, in most cases it is a matter of arrangement between mistress and maid.

Cortainly servants might be allowed a little more liberty, but is it always would be the better for a work liberty would be the better for a

Intitle wholesome restraint and I now many girls in service and out of it, whose sully contain to the restraints and it now many girls in service and out of it.

Whose sully contain the not will girls and the contained the service of the contained to
own hands, mistresses would be obliged to yield, there would be a complete revolution in demostic arrangements generally.

An out of work fund would be a good thing, the knowledge that she had something to fall back upon would give a girl more confidence and independence. At present, the majority of servants spend all their wages upon dress, the oxceptions being the steady ones who always seem to have good situations.

Eran Madan—I hope that your appeal to the ladies of Forento will bring forth good fruit, and that the visiting of the loar may become a portion of the work done in all parts of the city. The ladies of Toronto are always willing to assist when called upon for baxaar work &c. Why not help in the good work done by the St Vincent to Fall of work done to the complete of the presence of the presence of the complete of the com

And so Lazacus Les at our deorstep
And Dives neglects his still."
HUMI COUNTRY.
I must confess that I am considerably
in love with this tides of a Woman's
Auxiliary to the St. Vincent de Paul
Society. I have got a large number of
bees in my bounch, as I dare say my
discerning readers lared discovered by
this time, and on of them has of
time presidently buzzed a fact into my
cars, the said fact being that an auxiliary
society of really extensis women is one of
the greatest helps that any charitable
organization can lave, for two reasons.
Firstly, it is far harder for an impostor
to deceive a woman than a man, and
sacondly, because women have an innate
knack of getting straight to the bottom
of things; a few delicate questions from
a woman will olicit more information
than a man could obtain with a hun fred.
I have an intense repect for my sex as
a rule, partly because they have such
successing the sum of them is
sware, and partly on account of their
hearts on. They want woman suffrage,
and they will probably get it though
what good it is going to do them it is not
easy to see.

One thing is palpable to every woman
who takes the trouble to think, and that
is that if we were only half as enthunelas
to over doing good and relieving ain and
suffering as we are in istriving sites es
called political rights, the benefits of
which have only questionable, it would
not be long before we should see a
marked charge for the better in the

I have been requested to inform my readers that a drawing for a gold rung will take place at North Bay, on Appilet the proceeds being devoted to charitable purposes.

The promoter is known to be a sincere and carnest worker among the poor and her appeal on behalf of some poor orplian children who have scarcely anything to eat, is deserving of a genorus reaponse.

The tickets are 25 cents each, and my correspondent has forwarded me 20, in case any of my Teronto readers would like to expend a little of their Lenton charty in helping this cause, which I believe to be a very deserving one. I stall be very pleased to forward tickets on receipt of the money.

Our beautiful Cathedral never looks lovelier than during the Exposition. It is particularly adapted to solemn religious occurrences, and on has a feeling of spiritual excitation when the deep notes of the organ mingling with the exquisite voices of the choir, rise among the piliared arches, and when the soft clouds of incense fill the sanctuary like a voil of perfumed gessamer. Last Sunday morning only one thing was wanting to emplete the beautiful ceremony, and that was the presence of the cure able Archbishop, whose absence was unforing from a slight cold and hearseness, and it was not thought advisable for him to go out, owing to the intense cold.

Teressa.

BOOK REVIEW. Untario Separate School History

D. Hodgius—who was Chief of the Staff in the Education Department from the time of the Rev. Dr. Ryerson's appointment, allege of the Department, and the Hodge of the Principal of the Hodge of the Principal of the Hodge of the Hodg

which took place on the subject of Scharate Schools from 1941 to 1995, and such later proceedings in regard to these Schools from 1941 to 1995, and such later proceedings in regard to these Schools from 1941 to 1995, and such later proceedings in regard to the series of the test of a monarary thereof, of the Various Stparate School bulls, amendments, etc., prepared by promotice of the Legislaters, or others, during those years will be given after the principal fivers. I bette, with mance of the principal fivers. I bette, with mance of the membrase consecutive. In this work will be given the particulars of the introduction of the principal of Separate Schools to that the Legislation of bell—the arrly opinions of representatives of the Roman Cathelic Charch and others upon the School System in type Canada—tributes to lishops Power and Charlounel—tracts from correspon done on the solice—Bahop Macdonal for the and Schools—the Roy. Father Stafford on Bishop Macdonald general schools and schools—the Roy. Father Stafford on Bishop Macdonald general schools and schools—the Roy. Father Stafford on Bishop Macdonald general schools and schools—the Roy. Father Stafford on Bishop Macdonald general schools and schools and schools—the Roy. Father Stafford on Bishop Macdonald schools and schools—the Roy. Father Stafford on Bishop Macdonald general school Question by principal schools and schools and schools and schools—the Roy. Father Stafford on Bishop Macdonald schools and scho

In his VP-ETABLE PILLS, Dr. Parmelee has given to the world the fruits of
long scientific recearch in the whole
realm of medical science, combined with
now and valuable discoveries never before known to man For Delivite and
the hittatid Constitutions Parmelee's Pills
act like a charm. Taken in small doses,
the effect is both a tonic and a stimulant,
mildly exciting the scoretions of the
body, giving tone and vigor.

Quelph Notes.

The Guelph Catholic Union are now busy arranging for their annual concert on the evening of March 17th, to be held in the Royal Opera House. This being the thirteenth annual one it is quite certain to be of the usual high excellence. The committee in charee have deviated from the rule of baving the best local talent and have engaged Mons. Mercier the great tenor vocalist, Miss Ronan, contraito, Mrs. Campbell, soprano and the celebrated comic Harry Rich, all of Toronto, for their entertainment, besides the first class talent. Dr. Mills, President of the O. A. College, also President of St. Zatrick's society will deliver an opening address.

The many friends of our esteemed parish priest Rw. Father Kenny, S. J., will be pleased to know is now quite recovered from a recent touch of la grippe. The committee in charge have deviated

recovered from a recent touch of la grippe.

The regular monthly meeting of the League of the Cross, was held Sunday Feb 28th in the basement of the church of Our Ludy, the Precident Mr. P. O Connor in the chair. Nine new members were received into membership. Secretary G. L. Huggins made mention that St. Mary's Branch of the League of the Cross, Toronto, thad ordered one hundred oppies more of the constitution and by laws of the acoisty, and spoke of the rapid advancement the branches were making in that city. The perent society in Guelph is very proud of the branches of the League in Toronto especially. Rev. Father O Loan, S J, the spiritual director, whose very heart is in the work and to whose untring energy the present properous position of the society can be marby attributed. The meeting on Sunday was largely stended.

The O. M. B. A. Branch No S1, is

The C. M. B. A. Branch No 81, is The O. M. B. A. Branch No 31, is thriving in this city and many names are being added to its membership the President Mr. James K. Weeks is of the right kind—business like and up-to-date—and receives good assistance from Brothers James Kennedy, S. A. Heffernan, Wm. Hoban, P. Conway, Michael Purcell, Geo. Urquhart, John Teehan, Maurice O'Brien, M. J. Dingman, F. Nanan, Jer. Sullivan F. Franks and others.

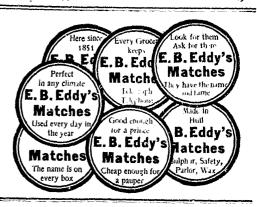
Jer. Sullivan F. Franks and others.

The Saint Vincent De Paul Society
Branch in this parist is as usual kept
busy looking after the wants of the
poor and others in distress. The
meet once a week, the officers, Messrs
J. E. McEiderly, President; F.
Nunan, Secretary; Edward Doyle
Tresaurer, with the assistance of the
local priests and other members per
form a most charitable work.

March 1st, 1897.

Consumption Cered.

An old physician, retired from practice, had placed in his hade by as East India missionary that the place of the p



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Yours tec'ty,

(Sigrad) THOMAS HEYS, Consulting Char

E. O'KERFE. Prost. and Mgr. W. HAWKE, Vice-Front. and Aset. Mgs., JOHN G. GIRBON, Secretary-Trees

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Browe I from the faces liait and best in brazi of Hops. They are highly rec-mended by the Hedical faculty re-their purity and strengths... ing qualities.

Awarded the Highest Prizes at the Internal Articles, Politicalphia, for Purity of Pla, Series and Arcellente of Quality. Hosenchis https://doi.org/10.1009/p.j.

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The Catholic Register.

PUBLISHER KARRA TECKSTON

Utrice! 40 LONBARD STREET TORONTO.

Approved and recommended on the Arrivathops, Bishops and Jurgs a meals through a the Re-

AUBSCRIPTIONS \$2.00 PPR ATSUM.

Advertising rule in its discussion apply attention of the distinguish prompts in also remutation to post of the distinguish prompts in the remutation to post of the distinguish product and the distinguish product and are producted before the proportionates are required by the letters show the part of the

The Catholic Register Co.,

A atter intended for the Editor abould be so ad-trested, and unstarries of later than Underso of sich week to insure publishing. Discontinuances—The publishers must be nonthe Discontinuances—The publishers must be nonthe than the publishers of the publishers of the publishers of larraram must be just, d. The Markov of the publishers of the Tavelling Agent—Ma P. M. vo. was Oliv Agont—Ma I. O Phys. 1

FHURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1897.

Calendar for the Week.

Mar. 12 -S Gregory the Great. 13 -Lance and Nails

13 - Lance and Nails
14 - S. Mathilda.
15 - Bieszed Ciement M. Hofbauer
16 - S Finian the Leper.
17 - S. Patrick Apostle of Ireland.
18 - S. Gabriel, Archangol.

The newspapers have been making merry with the name of the papal able-

We wonder whether it is part of Mr Devlin's contract with the Government to take the stump in his late constituency in behalf of the "sottlement." That speech at Farrellton looks like it.

Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick, who gave his bishop a written pledge that he would insist upon the rights of Castholics in Manitoba being restored, denies that he has resigned because the Lau-rier Government refuses to right the Catholic grievances. Mr. Fitzpatrick as not denied that he ought to resign

Mgr. Nugent, of Liverpool, the great Catholic priest whose jubilee has been made the occasion of unique honors by his fellow-citizens, has now been decorated by the Queen. Mgr. Nugent is a many-sided man. Priest, soldier, jour nalist, philanthropist. He is honored in all his activities. Her Majesty has bostowed upon him the Volunteers of the Stable of the Stable of Irish Volunteers (King's Leadington). Another prices Liverpool Regiment). Another priest has worn this decoration, the late Mgr. Gilbert Talbot.

The English papers are full of praise f Hon. Edward Blake's style of cross xamining Cecil Rhodes. The general mpression is that it will pass into his impression is that it will pass late his. tory like Burke's imposchiment of War, ren Hastings. Mr. Blake has now undeniably achieved fame. The Daily Nows and Daily Chronicle describe the great Irish Canadian as demonstrating great Irish Canadian as demonstrating the superiority of the sympathetic man ner over the brow-beating style of cross examination. The latter paper says that nothing like Mr. Blake's perform ance has been witnessed in Englan-since the days of Sergoant Ballantine Mr. Blake is announced to speak at the St. Patrick's Day dinner in London in response to the toast of "The Iriah Party." Mrs. Blake will be present to listen to her gifted husband.

Mr. T. Harrington, M.P., has delivered a speech before the Redmondite Lesgue in Dublin, in direct opposition to the policy of continued discension preached by Mr. Redmond upon his return from the American lecturing tour. return from the American lecturing tour.

"What was the use," he asked, "of
living in a fool's paradise? Possibly
his friends might say they had the
right to keep up the delusion and try to
make the people of Ireland believe that they were winning. . . . His policy was to de y to no man the right of entering the ranks and serving his country, whether he had a tongue to country, whether he had a tongue to plead their cause, a pen to write for it, or an arm to fight for it." (Applause). There is really uo difference between the policy of Mr. Harrington and Mr. Dillon. What Mr. Harrington ought to do is to re-enter the ranks and show the encouragement of lofty example to his misgaided friends. His words do him credit. He has always been honest and outsnoken.

Cardinal Vaughan has just delivered an eloquent speech on the national importance of Christian education in Perby. He said: "The motive of their action in the strength for that the Derby. He said: "The motive of their action in the struggle for just treatment of their schools and also of their optonents lay below the horizon. This was a question allocting not only the home and the individual but the welfare of the nation as a whole. They lived not in a state of barbaric civilization but of Christian civilization, and all that was good and great and noble in that civilization they owed to Christianity alone. They were determine? It therefore, that there should be no divorce between religion and education."

religion and education."

Is it not a little strange that Canadian Catholics, understanding these-con-

dicting motives as fully as Card Vaughan, we hope do not appear to have the entire sympathy of the leng-lish Catholic party. If The Tablet, Cardinal Vaughan's paper, is to be trusted

The examination of Cecil Bhode the Select Committee of the mona has been concluded and nothing has come out in the evidence of a startling nature favorable to Kruger and a thing has come out in the evidence of a startling nature favorable to Kruger. In the contrary, the evidence of Rhodes and the policy of the Boers since the read, have combined in creating a public impression distinctly unfavorable to kruger. Some recent cable despatches indicate that another stem is blowing up in the Transvaal, and that this time ingland may officially make war upon the South African republic, instead of suffering a chartered company to be converted into an offensive agency threatening the peace of an independent state. The outlook as sketched by thodes is not pleasant. Either the Utilanders of the Transvaal, and the British colonists of South Africa generally, will work together to form a foderation of independent states under republican government, or they will look to England to secure for them by imperial power the benefit of representative institutions. institutions

Rome will Adjudicate.

The latest phase upon which the Manitoba school question appears to have entered needs to be considered with entire impartiality and discussed with a considerable measure of cau tion. Ever since the visit of Mr. Fitzpatrick to Rome, in January, in the company of Mr. Charles Russell, the representative of the influential English Catholic party, events have been gradually advancing to a critical stage. Here in Canada the Quebec bishops did not relax in the slightest degree, in deference to Mr. Fitzpat patrick's mission, their opposition to the foreible imposition upon the Catho-lics of Manitoba of the Laurier-Green-way so-called "settlement."

way so-casted returnment.
Considering themselves justified by
the determined stand taken by the
Catholics in all parts of the Dominion,
it is known that the Conservatives
who voted for Remedial Legislation under Sir Charles Tupper, had decided to reintroduce the Remedial Bill next session. It has been announced in the newspapers that Senator Land ry was chosen to propose the relief measure in the upper chamber; but it was expected that a prominent member of the Conservative party was more than willing to re-assert the constitutional aspect of the case in the House of Cor

the House of Commons.

It is a question, upon which we are not just at present prepared to offer more than a surmise, whether or not the diplomacy of Mr. Laurier and Mr. Fitzpatrick has blocked the Con-Mr. Fitzpatrick has blocked the Con-servative programme. At the time of writing the case is in a very peculiar stage. The Government at Ottawa has officially announced, in the columns of The Globe and the press columns of the Orons and the Press of the Dominion, the appointment of a papal ablegate, who is coming to Canada without delay to take the case into consideration. We take the into consideration. We take the announcement as it appears in The

egram from Mr. Charles Russell s at Rome, representing the Catho

Telegram from Mr. Charles Russell, who is at Rome, representing the Catholics of Quebec:
"Rome, Feb. 24, 1897.—His Eminence Cardinal Rampolla desires me to inform you that a request has been forwarded to the Bishops to suspend all action.
Signed,
CHARLES RUSSELL."
On March 4 the following scholars.

On March 4 the following cablegran was sent to Mr. Russell

"Are sent to Mr. Russen:

"Are we authorized to publish the
nessage informing us that the Bishops
are instructed to suspend all action?"

To this the following reply was re-

ceived the same day:
"You are authorized to say that the

Bishops are instructed to suspend all action pending consideration.

Signed,

CHARLES RUSSELL,

CHARLES RUSSELL."

"ROME. March 6, 1897.—Delegate
Maydavral starts soon for Canada.
The Pope would wish it known that in
detaching one so closely attached to his
own person he gives exceptional assurance of spocial personal interest in the
religious welfare of his people in Canada. Signed,
CHARLES RUSSELL."

With the exception of a few manifest errors, there can be no use in over-looking the significance of this interchange of cablegrams between Mr. Fitzpatrick and Mr. Russell. It is perhaps an intentional inaccuracy to describe Mr. Charles Russell as the representative of the Catholics of Que-bec. The Catholics of Quebec know absolutely nothing about this estim-able young gentleman. Ro first

panied Mr. Fitzpatrick to Rome, as a living witness to His Holiness of the sympathy of the Catholic party in England with Mr. Laurier's interests. If Mr. Russell has been since actin as representative at Rome, it can onl be as the representative of Mr Fitz natrick and the Canadian Government. The spelling of the ablegate's name is also an error, from which we may adduce this fact that Mr. Fitzpatmay addide this late that ar. Prize-rick personally knows nothing of Mgr Morry Del Val, the brilliant Anglo-Spanish secretary of the commission for the promotion of Christian unity, whose name has recently been much whose name has recently own lends and the public press as an official near to the person of Leo XIII. Furthermore the accuracy of Mr. Russell's assertion, that the Quebee bishops were ordered in February to suspend all action, is open to dispute. The bishops have declared that no such instruc-tions were recoived by them. How-ever the instructions, if mailed or February 21, may not have yet arrived in Quebec on Monday last, when the official announcement was made at Ottawa by Mr. Fitzpatrick. Perhaps this is the explanation of the contra-diction by the Bishops of Mr. Russell's cablegram to the Government at ()ttawa

The important point, I the announcement that Mgr. Merry Del Valus coming to Canada to settle the school question, and that the mission is the direct result of Mr. Fitzpatrick's recent visit to the Pope. All the circumstances point to the fact that the English Catholic party has been instrumental, both in regard to securing the mission, and in the choice of the churchman to whom it is entrusted. Mgr. Merry Del Val is well known and highly esteemed by Cardinal Vaughan, Lord Russell of Killowen and all the prominent Eng-ish Catholics. His abilities are rated so high, both in England and Rome, so ling, both in England and Kome, that the appointment should give the utmost satisfaction to the Catholic people of Canada, who have the inter-ests of Catholic education so closely at heart. Mgr. Mery Del Val has, no at heart. Mgr. Mery Del Val has, no doubt, a thorough knowledge of English institutions derived from an English education; and he should be well qualified to grasp the facts of the situation, politically and otherwise, presented at the present moment in Canada. There will not be the slightest need to remind him that his mission from the political standpoint is defrom the political standpoint is de-signed by the Government, at whose signed by the Covernment, at whose solicitation he is here, to checkmate the programme of their political opponents. But party political con-siderations will not influence the judg-ment of the ablegate. The true inter-ests of Catholic education will alone have weight with him. Catholics need not anticipate his decision with the slightest misgiving. Nor, as Catholics should they regard his coming, at the invitation of the Government of Canada, with any other feeling than one of satisfaction. His mission will probably stave off a debate and a division on the issue of Remedial Legislation during the approaching session of Parliament. It will gain a point for the Government in this way, inasmuch as it will defer the day when the school question must be finally fought out by the representatives of the Canadian people in their Federal Legislature. It will gain time for the Government; but it will also prevent the Greenway Government from incor the Greenway Government from moor-porating the so-called "settlement" in the legislation of Manitoba. The two governments are soting in concert, and one cannot go ahead while the other stands still. Both must pause until the question has been fully in restigated and a decision arrived the personal representative of His Holiness.

We say that this deferring the question to the judgment of the Pope should in no way be dis-pleasing to the Catholic mind. It is a more Catholic course in point o a more Catholic course in point of fact, and considering it altogether apart from the underlying motive, than the purely constitutional line of action mapped out by the Conservative party. The Conservatives took it party. The Conservatives tool it for granted that the Imperial Privy Council was the court of last appeal. The Privy Council gave judgment and said the Government of Canada had the right to remove the grievance complained of by the Catholics of Manitoba. The Conservatives ther upon called upon the Government of Oanada to pass a Remedial Bill in accordance with the decision of the legal court of final appeal; and simply

As a measure of constitutional right. The Liberals defeated the Bill; and since their accession to power they have repeatedly declared that they will not force Manitoba by Federal authority. Their present appeal to Rome (accepting the honesty of the rintention to refer the whole dispute dispute in humble submission to the auth rity of the Holy See) is a declaration that of the Holy See) is a declaration that in such a case as this the Imperial Privy Council is not the court of last resort. An appeal can be had to the wisdom of the Holy See, when all other attempts to restore harmony and peace have failed. We have no desire to question the traditional Catholicity of this view, any more than the constitutional senget of the than the constitutional aspect of the question at issue. Let us candidly question at issue. Let us candidly hope that the result will justify Mr. Laurier's respect for the wisdom of the Holy Father: and let us further hope that appeals to patriotism, to justice, and to constitutional law havjustice, and to constitutional law hav-ing failed to warm into generosity the stolid, prejudiced ignorance of Mr. Greenway, the personal influence of the great Pope Lee may awaken the grace of God in his heart.

Promoting Irish Emigration.

If there are any special attra the present condition of Manitoba either socially or materially, for intending Irish emigrants, they are certainly not discernible to us. Industrial and agricultural depression are com-plained of all over the Dominion, and in Manitoba the hard times are intensi-fied by well understood local condi-Cauadian Pacific Railway tions monopoly is a mill-stone around the necks of the western farmers, whilst the cost of fantastic and corrupt government is felt in heavy taxes. Settlers who went istation neavy taxes. Settlers who went out from Ontarlo ten years ago, having money and experience on their side, are to this day unable to make both ends meet, and many have broken down. The "personally conducted" Icelandic immigrants brought out s tensance immigrants brought out a few years ago would have been a dis-appointment all round only that their votes have proved useful to Mr. Green-way. Scores of them are, we underway. Scores of them are, we under-stand, kept in the constant pay of the seand, kept in the constant pay of the government, because their's is a solid vote. If there were any sign of bright-ness in present prospects in Manitoba there are thousands of idle men in Ontario who would tumble over each other in the race to take up land Plenty of better land is to be had a Plenty of better land is to be had as easily in Ontario; but our unemployed will have none of it. They know very well that farming is not paying. But notwithstanding the hard facts, patent as they are to everyone living in the Dominion, the Manitoba and Ottawa Governments have entered into a com-Governments have entered into a com bined scheme to induce intending Irish emigrants to turn their faces to the Canadian prairies. The follow advertisement is widely circulated the Irish provincial press:

EMIGRATION TO CANADA

SIR—Will you kindly allow me space to state that on behalf jointly of the Government of Canada and of the Mani-Government of Canada and of the Mani-toba Government, I am arranging a "personally-conducted party" of emi-grants to leave Englandfor Canada about the third week of next March. The party will sail from Liverpool, and will be ac-companied through to Manitoba by a competent Government official, who will be able to render assistance and give ad-vice to the settlers composing the party.

The Government officials in Manitol will have special arrangements made with a view to settling as quickly as possible after arrival those who travel as members of this party and who may desire to find employment or to settle upon land. I to day received a Litter from Premier Groenway, of Manitoba, who says, "I should like to be advised from time to time of those who are coming, so that we might have a record of them and he ready to aid them as much as possible on their arrival here."

Last spring the Manitoba Government made arrangements for a similar "personally-conducted" party, and so much was the plan appreciated that the Dominion Government has this season joined hands with the Manitoba Government in the matter.

In placing gratuitously at the service them.

in the matter.

In placing gratuitously at the service of intending settlers a competent guide and adviser who will travel through with the party, the Government is making an effort to add to the comfort and prosperity of those who emigrate.

Those who wish to travel with this "personality-conducted" party should

Those who wish to travot with tons
"personally-conducted" party should
communicate with this office with as
little delay as possile.
Yours truly,
A. J. M'MILLAN,

Manitoba Governo Liverpool, February 6th, 1897.

We are glad to see that some of the Irish papers have accompanied the

underlying this scheme of immigration promotion into Manitoba. In a fer years the corrupt and bigoted govern ment of Mr. Greenway will be on trial and Manitoban Catholics having no been laid under all disability possible in a British colony, there will be nothing left to set fanaticism again atlame. It is inevitable that Green-wayism must go. The Federal Gov ernment owes obligation for the enjoy ment of office to Greenwayism. It is out natural that Federal money s be advanced to help Greenway, within the next four years, to make a good showing in the provincial immigration returns. To that end the Federal Government has appointed a man who has taken a dubious part in the present struggle for Catholic education as emigration commissioner at Dublin. Any man appointed as Mr. Daylin has been cannot be approved. If Canada were experiencing an agricultural re-vival, and if intending settlers had plenty of money to begin operations with, Manitoba is perhaps as good a field as emigrants could turn their faces to. But with prevailing condi-tions Irish people who may be misled by lying partisans, whose offices have n created with partisan ends ir view, are certain to be deceived Heaven knows that Ireland needs all ofher present population; but if the poor country has not been drained enough by this time let not disappointment. more bitter than the conditions that send the children of Ireland acros ocean meet, them in the exile to which they turn their faces. They need not expect to begin at once to make money in Canadian farming The revival will come; but so fa ere are no signs of it. They need not expect to makes homes in Mani-oba. The laws of the province are toba. tobs. The laws of the province are directed against their faith. Agricul-ture, in this province or in that, must sooner or later revive; but it is only right to say that Ontario is incom-parably a better field for settlement than Manitoba under all existing oir cumstances. In this province the climate is not so rigorous, the land is quite as fruitful, more so indeed bequite as iruitui, more so indeed be-sause its products are more varied; and the people enjoy the blessing of Ohristian laws. We earnestly hope that our Irish exchanges will make the facts known. The situation may be briefly summed us: There is no present reason for an immigration boon apar reason for an immigration coon apart from the artificial, or political, reason we have already alluded to; but Catho-lies who intend to settle in Canada will find in Outario all the advantages this country is able to offer.

advertisement with an editorial warn

ing. The warning cannot too solemn ly repeated. Let us inform our con

temporaries what are the actual reason

Mr. Daylin Retires.

Mr. C. R. Devlin.ex-M.P. for Wright. has retired from politics. It is his intention to retire far from the scene of his former activities. In future he will be a resident of the Irish capital, and Mr. Lourier's Government will maintain him there at a salary of \$2,000 a year and expenses. His office will be that of immigration commissioner to Ireland We now see why Mr. Devlin has been burning with zeal for the welfare of intending Irish emigrants. Patriotic fervor was not sail for the welfare of intending Irish emigrants. Patriotic fervor was not a bad sort of a mantle to cast over the puzzling change of front on the school question. Perhaps we should not be too hard upon Mr. Davlin. He has been telling the newspaper reporters that he is a sick man. We know that his health is not good; and if this has forced his retirement we have sincere forced his retirement we have sincere sympathy for him. But we believe he has been wise in his generation not to face the opening of Parliament. He had nothing more to gain by keep-ing himself in evidence.

Let us express regret that Mr. Devlin's career closes while he is misunderstood by his former admirers.
When he voted for the Remedial
Bill of the Conservative Government, we ourselves were among ensussassic close was cried out;

"Brayo! there is at least one
honest man whom we can call our
own." A few weeks later the school
question was carried into the country or the verdict of the electors, and w felt a little puzzled to see Mr. Devlin fighting Mr. Laurier's battles in Irish Catholic constituencies. But, in face of the vote he had given it would have been unressonable to take it for grante then that the member for Wright was playing a subordinate part, that he was actually helping to throw dust in the eyes of Catholics, that while Orange

audiences in Ontario were shouting hemselves hoarse for the anti-clerical French-Canadian Promier, English speaking Catholics were to take Mr.
Devlin's word for it that the cause of
Catholic education would win the final.
The unnitated voter might rest
assured that Mr. Laurier was all right when the fearless Mr. Devlin, who had which the reaches her boying, who had voted and spoken against his party in the House, was fighting shoulder to shoulder with his Oatholie leader on the hustings. And after the wonderful "settlement" had been announced, Mr. Dovlin was one of the f. st manu-facturers of bogus Catholic approval called upon to proclaim himself. Ho did so; and he subsequently went down into Cornwall to contin work of misrepresentation among Irish Catholics, who, having had their eyes fully opened by that time, did not, we rejoice to say, believe him. And now fully opened by that time, due not, we rejoice to say, believe him. And now Mr. Devlm is in polities no more. We say that we are sorry for it. It is less than he deserved to be classed along with windy ranters of the Alf. Jury type; to go around from fair to fair in Ireland like a recruiting sergeant, telling the young men and women what a bounteous land in Manitoba, and what an enlightened government is enjoyed by the Catholic dwellers on the smilling prairies under gentle rule of the famous afr. Greenway. We say, more in sorrow than in anger, that we could have wished Mr. Devlin more just treatment than this. We sympathize with him if the state of his health compels him to accept what is offered him; but we very much fear that the circumstances of his retirement leave him open to severe, and perhaps uncharitable judgment.

Remember the Ides of March.

The events of the week in Europe have pushed the chances of war peace forward to the very precipice. Greece has replied to the ultimatum of the Powers that she will not be bullied or pushed aside from the task she has imposed upon herself.
The gist of the reply is that if the
Powers are solicitious for the restoration of peace in Orste, Greece will
make herself responsible for complete
pacification of the island. Her present army of occupation will see to it. The future of Crete must be left to s future of Crese must be lett so a plebiscite of the Cretans. This reply is eminently fair and reasonable. As a matter of international right Greece has a stronger claim to interfere in behalf of the Cretans than all the Powers combined. Their sole right is the assertion of their force.

The diplomatic reply of Greece has placed the Powers in a quandary. Germany, Austria and Russia are for forcing an unequal war upon the gallant little kingdom at once. It has gainst little kingdom as once. It has transpired within the past few days that the sending of a joint ultimatum was dictated by the arrogant stand taken by Emperor William, who in-formed Great Britain that he would withdraw from the peaceful concert if the coercion of Greece were not animously declared. Emperor Wil-liam's insolence has not had the desired effect, and now England is in some effect, and now England is in some difficulty to explain her share in the sending of the ultimatum. Mr. Bal-four, in the House of Commons, on Monday, denied that the collective note was an ultimatum at all. That was his way of getting out of it. But the quibble was as discreditable to the name of England as the other quibble, which he resorted to on Feb. 22nd. in which he restricted to on rea, 22nd, in excusing the cowardly shelling of the insurgents by the British ships at Canea. He then protested that Eng-land had not employed force against Greece by killing the insurgents. It was necessary in his opinion to make a distinction between the Greeks and the Greekus. At all events it mattered not to Turkey, for it was the Sultan's battle the English guns were waging battle the English guns were waging; nor yet to the poor nuns who were blown to atoms in their convent by the English shells. Mr. Balfour felt the taunt thrown into his face by the Liberals, that while the English the Liberals, that while the English guns were pouring shells into the Greek camp, the French and Italian ships did not fire a shot, Ruesia and Germany only participating in the cowardly work of the English. Still more significant than the silence of more significant than the silence of the French guns on that occasion is the announcement which has just been made in the French Chamber of Daputies by Prime Minister Meline. He assured the Deputies that France intends to undertake no military parations whatever against Greene operations whatever against Greece except with the consent of the Chamber : and for such consent the Government will have to wait till the Greek Calends. Italy, too, by her promp-

As long as diplomacy can play its part between Greece and Turkey there is hope that a European war, in fear of which the nations have lived for of which the names have need five and twenty years, may once more be averted. But every day this hope becomes more attenuated, and in some becomes more attenuated, and in some quarters the belief already exists that thas entirely disappeared. Twenty-invo years ago the Czar said to England: the hour has come for the dismemberment of Turkey. Immediately England was at his threat. It is this same dread of the breaking up of the Ottoman empire that invests the determination of Greece with so much danger. If the Greeks in Greece were to stand alone in arms against the Turks, the Great Powers would quite possibly stand aside and say to Greece: Well, if you must have a licking go and get it; the Turk is able and willing to give it to you. But the people
of Greece are not alone. Macedonia
has suffered as much as Crete, perhas source and has some as a the hands of the Turks, and the Macedonians are waiting for the signal of war to spring to arms against their fanatical masters. Servia, Bulgaria and Montenegro would take action the moment the torch of robellion was kirdled in Macedonia. Constantinople there are Greeks a enty, all armed, all ready to fight at the call of their King.

Sir William Harcourt has denied the House of Commons that there exists any necessity whatever why England should have a hand in a war England should have a hand in a war in Macedonia. Mr. Balfour replies that fear was not to be thrust aside because Sir William considers it illusory. The responsible Government of England, it appears, has settled that if the fates decree war England must be the first in the fight as she was in the Crimes. It has already been supposed that France and Italy will withdraw from the concert of the Powers if war be the final decision. Powers if war be the final decision. English public opinion has only to assert itself to compel England to ally herself with these democratic states, to defeat the will of Russia and Germany, both autooratic nations.
That would be only a natural alliance
for England to form. If the hour
has at last come for Mahommedan power to disappear from the map of Europe, it must be replaced either by Europe, it must be replaced either by the democratic power represented by England, France and Italy, or by the autocratic power of Kaiser or Czar. England has not forgotten the words of the Ozar on the eve of the Crimea.

"I will never," he said, "permit you to set foot in Constantinople." Is this to be England's ultimatum to Dursie when the moment comes for Russia when the moment comes for the possession of Constantinople to change hands? It is to be hoped so.

Is that moment near? Who can
tell! The ides of March are almost upon us; and there may be something prophetic in an all round way in that remark of Brutus: "Remember March, the ides of March remember."

The Federal Life Company.

The Federal Life Company.

The fitteenth annual statement of the Federal Life Assurance company (whose head offices are at Hamilton) is printed in another part of this issue of TAR Registra. The report shows that the company is doing a safe, selld and altogether satiofactory business. During the year which it covers, 1,496 applications were accepted for \$2,085,050; and the assets of the company were increased by \$107,038.91, and now amount to more than \$900,000. Death claims to the amount of \$94,820 were paid on the lives of 36 persons. Keeping in view the fact that hard times prevailed, the statement of the Company's operation must be considered to be most asiafactory. If you are concerned in life assurance—and if you are not you should be—a perusal of this report will not be time wasted.

L C. B. U.

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God in the dispensation of His all wise will, to remove from our midst our beloved Brother P. Sullivan.

Resolved that while we bow with 'ambia submission to the will of our havenly father we extend to the bereaved relatives our heartfelt sympathy in this their sad hour of afflection, and trust that God will give them strength to bear their trial with Christian fortitude and resignation.

Be it Carther resolution that a copy of this serious the minutes of this unceiling one sent to his family and one to The Carthola Resters for publication.

Wen, O'Nelit and E. J. Maguire, Committee.

A Prominent Citizen of Ogebec

Worlby Son of the Irish Race.

Mr. Pellx Carbray, M.PP

The biographical writer cannot have a pleasanter task assigned to him than that of reviewing the lives of men of Irish blood and lineage, who, by sheer Irish blood and lineage, who, by sheer force of character, purity of moral principles, and industry have risen from small beginnings to positions of honor and influence. The personality we have chosen as the subject of this sketch is a man that deserves well of the otherwise of old Quobec, of his co-coligionists and of the community at large, for in all relations of life, both large, for in all relations of life, both public and private, he has set an punite and private, he has set an example that may be followed with advantage by his fellow-men, and which may serve as a guide to the rising generation of Irish Catholics who will strive to make honorable records in fighting life's battles. Per-haps the power of noble incentive and good example are not always reckoned at their true value, but it is philosoat their true value, but it is philoso-phically said that "a good man is the conscience of the community wherein he resides," and who will deny that the young men who are starting out the young men who are starting out upon their active business careers, will be all the better for ha ing a living model set before their eyes? Mr. Carbray, like many other success-ful men, was born of humble but

bonest parents who realized their duty to their children in bestowing upon them the benefit of true Christian conduct at their own fireside, and the supplementing of this by an education pure, clean and moral and Christian in its every feature and detail. This was the heritage Felix Carbray got from his own father and mother, and the same has been transmitted, with increased force to his own children. With such an advantage at the very outset of life it's no wonder that the future merchant and legislator has had the right, moral and honest heart from the beginning, or that he has left the stamp of his upright character upon the minds of his offspring, his social companions and the commercial men with whom he does business.

It is not to be understood from the impression one gets of Mr. Carbray's present comfortable and independent position that he did not have hard competitive battles to fight in the earlier stages of his career; but in all his struggles he displayed ability, keen judgment, pluck and unwearied industry; and these essentials were strengthened by an unfailing adherence to the sound principles of fair dealing, and this gradually gained for him the reputation of being a man whose word was as good as his bond, and as faithfully kept and executed. Such a combination of mercantile qualities sould not fail of success. Hence, the high standing of our subject now, and for many years past, in the commercial and political circles of the ancient capital, in Montroal and the various home and foreign ports where he cultivates business connections. Nor has it been deemed right that Mr. Carbray should spend all his days and activities in his concern for ships and cargoes and other absorbing husiness pursuits, for his fellow eitzens long ago recognized his worth and mental abilities, and they sought that Mr. Carbray should spend all his caps and other absorbing husiness pursuits, for his fellow eitzens long ago recognized his worth and mental abilities, and they sought his services in the wider field of legis la

to jostle in mercantile relations with his fellow-men.

In this daily contact and interchange of ideas men's intellects are sharpened, and the observant mind gets an inward view of the strivings and aspirations of humanity, and the practical lesson can be utilized by its owner when he attains to ministral rank and assumes the making of laws for the protection and happiness of the people. While it is an essential qualification of a statesman that he should be conversent with the needs of the country, it is equally necessary that he should be honest in his purpose. Enactments made by time-servors and men of the expediency stamp may please the people for a while, but it is the laws that proceed from clear brains and honest hearts that have the enduring qualities and confer the greatest blessings upon communities. In

this train of thought we are however drifting away from the opening text, and we must confine our attention to a closer study of the aubject proper. In speaking of Mr. Carbray's long and useful career in Quebec one is very foreably reminded of the fact that under some conditions the name of a person and a city sometimes become integrarely associated. If you happen to think of the one, the remembrance of the other instantly occurs to the mind. There is this long standing connection between Mr. Carbray and the Amend Capital. He has walked its streets so long that he must be known to every man, woman and child in it, and then his large business tra-sactions have del him into most intimate association with the commercial interests of the clief into most intimate association with the commercial interests of the clief in the sact of the commercial interests of the clief in the confidence and respect of every individual who ever did business with him. And although he is intensely frield never different to every individual who ever did business with him. And although he is intensely frield never the foreast of the measure as though he were one of themselves. Of course in his liberal scholastic training he acquired a complete knowledge of the French tongue and can speak it like a Frenchman.

If, then, we look closer into his domestic, private and religious life we see him governed in these several and can speak it like a Frenchman.

If, then, we look closer into his appears by the purest and best church, and ever since the day he stained to manhood no movement started by the reverend directors of that twentrable church has lacked his appears by the purest and best church, and dear since the day he stained to manhood no movement started by the reverend directors of that twentrable church has lacked his appears by the purest and best church, and that the true religious stamp that simpressed upon the youthful mind by good caronts and teachers can never be offaced in later life. In the case of the per-onality we are now rev

this new world.

Although Mr. Carbray is approaching the time of life when most men of active and laborious pursuits would be thinning of a rest, his personal aptitudes and activities are yet in full blast, and he seems to possess the mental and physical energy of a man 20 years younger. This is sure evidence of a well spent life; and it argues the prudent esfeguarding of the vital energies by following the safe rule of virtuous living and the performance each day of incumbent duties, which puts the mind to rest and keeps the heart fresh, buoyant and cheerful. In this all too brief sketch the public and commercial carser of our subjuct is merely dwelt upon, and perhaps rightly so, because when a worthy clivzen arrives at that stage in his life when he can do emercial carser of our subjuct is merely dwelt upon, and perhaps rightly so, because when a worthy clivzen arrives at that stage in his life when he can do entarged services to his fellow-men it is well that his worth and status should be widely known.

The subject of our sketch, Mr. Felix Carbray, M.P.P., son of Niall Carbray and Catherine Connolly, both of county Tyrone, Ireland, was born in Quebec on the 23rd of December, 1835, and was brought up at the old historic "Holland House," St. Foyer road, educated at the academy of the Christian Brothers, Quebec. On completion of his scholastic course Mr. Carbray's commercial career began with a clerkship in 1854. The next 15 years were zealously devoted to his folioisl duties and a thorough mastery of all the intricacles of mercantile life. With this essential equipment Mr. Carbray began business on his own account in 1869, in parturentip with Mr. Frank A. Routh, who is a fervent English Catholic, being a son of the famine of '47, by his wife, who was a sister of His Eminence Cardinal Tasobereau.

sister of His Eminence Oardinal Tasohersan.
The solid foundations laid in that opening year prospered and developed into the now world known firm of Oarbray, Routh & Oo., with offices at Quebee and in Montreal. In the former Mr. Carbray sits in the director's chair and in the latter city Mr. Routh performs a like function. The firm is engaged in general commission and shipping business of an extensive and widespread character in America and Europe.

In May, 1854, Mr. Carbray took for his wife an estimable native of Carriek on Suir, Ireland, in the person of Miss Margaret Carbery, daughter of William Carbery and Bridget Dooley. Of that blieful union there was issue four sons and eir daughters, three of the latter have gone to a better world, and of the four sons the third, Paul, is a distinguished Rademptorist Father, stationed at Brooklyn, N. Y.

The stroke of gnef that rends a decreted waters.

lyn, N. X.

The stroke of grief that rends a devoted husband's heart came to Mr. Carbray in the lamented death of his worthy helpmeet in 95. Among the poor people of Quebec the name of Mrs. Carbray was a household word. She was the true type of the pure, noble Irish wife and mother; and on

lor lamented death fervent prayers went up from many hearts that her path to heaven should be made smooth Corjonied to his main mercantile pursuits and parliamentary duties. Mr. Carbray is Closuit for Portugal at Quebec, Mr. Routh, his partner, be mig also Consul at Montreal. Beyond these his fellow-citizens have placed in his hands many positions of honor and trust. He is Senior Trastee of St. Patrick's Church, Trustee of St. Patrick's Church, Trustee of St. Bridget's Asylum, was until June last a Government member of the Quebec Rachange. He has represented Quebec Exchange. He has represented Quebec Exchange. He has represented Quebec West in the local Legislature for two parliaments, was elected by acolamation in March, u2, is a candidate for re-lection in the coming provincial contest, and is pretty certain to be returned again by a handsome majority.
Mr. Carbray's whole career has been one of fruiful and useful labors. He has realized the value of time and turned it to advantage. At once a patrictic Irishman and fervent Catholie, always in the front rank in every movement in which his religion or mationality were concerned; he has earned the esteem of his Irish fellow-countrymen and slee of his follow countrymen and slee of his follow outzens of all creeds and races. Take him all in all, Felix Carbray is a man of whom the Anoient Capital has reason to be proud.

With Ellison.

WM. ELLISON.

It is not to be wondered at that Ayer's Pills ar. in such universal demand. For the are of constipation, biliousness, or any other complaint needing, a faxative, these pills are unsurpassed. They are quaga-coated, easy to take and every dose is effective.

Catholic Truth Society

Catholic Truth Society.

ST. MANY'S BRANCH, TORONTO.

The regular monthly meeting of this branch was held in the large and capacious Foresters' hall, cor. Queen and Spadina avenue, the first Monday. After the regular business of the meeting had been transacted a musical programme contributed by the Misses M. and K. O'Donoghue and Mr. Armstrong was given together with an address by Rev. Wm. McCann on the Bibls. The rev. lecturer dealt in an able manner with some of the charges made in relation to the attitude of the Church towards the holy Scriptures. The address throughout was a very instructive one indeed. A short address was also made Mr C. G. Creamer after which the meeting adjourned.

Duncan A. McDonald, Harrison'

Duncan A. McDonald, Harrison Corners.

The death took place on the 26th of Feb. of Duncan A. McDonald, Harrison's corners. Deceased was 78 years of ago, and was widely known and highly respected. He was a man of sterling integrity, an excellent farmer, the appearance of his buildings and fields inducating more than usual tasts. His funeral to St. Andrews was largely attended, Rev. Father McDonald officiating. The pall-bearers were S. Wood, J. McPhail, J. McRae, A. R. McDonald, Jas. J. McDonald, and D. J. McDonald.



Fine Muslin Underwear.

Wide interest, gathers around the new American around the new American Muslin Underware of Galland Bros. of New York, that we are showing, and for which we are evclusive Canadian agents. There is no Underwear anywhere like it in quality, finish and workmanship, and the pice is 25 per cent. below ordinary values for fine goods.

ordinary values for fine goods.

Ladies' Muslin Drawers with full of lawn and insertion triumed with Infl of emborders, at a 12 and in Drawers with full of lawn and insertion triumed with Infl of emborders, at a 12 and in Drawers with full influences and 12 for emborders and 12 for emborders with the second in 13 for emborders with the second in 14 for emborders with the second in 14 for emborders with the second in 15 for emborders with 15 for emborders with 15 for emborders, at 25 for

We ring the changes on the advantage of our mail order system because it means at nuch for out-of-town shoppers. Whatever

The ROBT. SIMPSON CO. Ltd.

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for any careful man who looks after his dollars to miss seeing our new season's suits and overcoats. You can get your choice of suits between \$5 and \$12, and overcoats between \$7.50 and \$12. The overcoats are cut in different lengths, to suit your taste.

OAK HALL CLOTHIERS

115 TO 121 KING STREET EAST.

New Fancy Work Book



for 1896. Just out, Gives explicit instructions for embroidering tea cloths, centerpleces and doilles in all the latest and most popular designs, including Ross, Jewel, Dulft, Wild Flower and Fruit patterns, It tells just what shades of silk to use for each design, as well as complete directions for working. Also rules for knitting Baby's Shirt and Cap and crocheting Baby's Point in Sent to any address for 100 cents in stamps. Mention "for 1896 Corticelli Home Needlework."

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Corticelli Silk Co., Ltd., st. John's, P. O.

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I can supply you with ALL of them, at lowest prices.

i cansupper.

WAR EAGLE,
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Get my quotations before buying.

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Lead, Copper, Brass. Iron, Ledger, Book and News Papers for scrap,

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E. STRACHAN COX, 7 Toronto Street, Toronto.



Musical.

MANDOLINS FROM 84 TO 890 AT CLAXTON'S Music Store, 197 Yonge Street. THE MANDOLIN IS THE MOST POPULAR IN-strument to-day and we have a spleadid ascort-ment of this instrument at prices the lowest in the

A VERY ATTRACTIVE MANDOLIN WITH Beautiful Poarl Inlayings for \$14. BANJO, GUITAR AND EVERYTHING IN THE

WE REPAIR ALL KINDS OF MUSICAL IN-straments in First Class Style at very Bos-

M USIC OF EVERY KIND. LATEST POPULAR S. ngs. Band and Orchestra Music. Catalogues ma.lod free to any address. T. Claxton, 197 Yonge Street.

FAIR CANADA. 250-"A FAREWRLL TO Ireland, 400; two new and pretty songs Sund for same to WHALEY, ROYCE 200, 138 Youngs street, Toronto.

Bentul.

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Beachers Manted.

HAYE YOU SEEN A COPY OF "THE ZN-TRANCE!" The paper is devoted to Entrance and Leaving work in public schools. Circulation, 20 000. Send for sample G. E. Hendersov, Editor, "The Entrance," 58 Winchester street, Toronto.



DOMESTIC READING

That virtue which requires to be over guarded in scarce with the sentinel.

sentinel.

Industry loops the tooly heatinly, the mind of ar, the heart whole, and the purse full.

The sent day who claim to he will be of confirm to that the love of confirm to that the late of the mile as about a scaled as.

foolight partial that of persons, But in every nation to that fear the Him and work the posture is acceptable to

The true Christian is like the ripening oom, the riper he grows the more lowly he bends his head.

All men by nature are brothers, and should be mutually endeared by a brother's love.—Fench u.

Hope is like the sun which as we journey towards it, easte the shadow of our burden behind us.

our burden behind us.
To maintain one's self on this earth not a hardship, but a pastime; if a will live simply and wisely.

When fauth grows weak, all virtues are weakened; when faith is lost, all virtues lost.—St. Ligour.
The best portice of a good man's life is his little, nameless, unremembered acts of kindess and of love.

Incivility is not a vice of the soul but the effect of several vices; of van-ity, ignorance of duty, laziness, stupid ity, distraction, contempt of others,

ity, distraction, contempt of others, and jealously.
Pleasant recollections, generally promote cheerfulness and hopefulness, and painful ones despondency and gloom. Thus the happiness that flows from the right regulation of the feelings tends to perpetuate it.

If we engage into a large acquaintance and various familiarities we set open our gates to the invaders of most of our time; we expose our life to a quotation ague off rigid impertinences which would make a wise man tremble to think of.

which would make a war and blot to think of.

The most invincible thing in the world is moral genius. The timid lose their faith on the slightest provocation. To feel and see the world's evils and to hold on to one's faith in goodness and justice is moral genius. This is the faith against which the gates of hell shall not prevail.

So rapidly does lung irritation spread and deepen, that often in a few weeks a simple cough culminates in tubercular consumption. Give heed to a cough, there is alway, dauger in delay, get a bottle of Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup, and cure yourself. It is a medicate unsurpassed for all threat and lung troubles. It is co-pounded from several herbs, each ... not which stauds at the head of the list as exerting a wonderful influence in curing consumption and all lung diseases.

St. Patrick's School.

HONOR ROLL FOR PEBRUARY

5. Form IV.— Excellent — Nando Schreiner, Patrick Flangan, James Costello, Sylvester O Toole, Charles Lavery, Peter Coll. Good—Russell Puttle, Percy Bradley, Harry Cahley, Francis Elhott, William Kenny, Thomas McGrath, Joseph McGowen, John Dillon.

Thomas McGrath. Joseph McGowen, John Dillon.
Form III. — Seniors — Excellent—
Martin Dumphey, Joseph Adamson, Martin McDonaugh, George O'Donohue, Wilham Tobin, Frederick Hanna, David O'Brien. Good — Herbert Fletcher, Louis Burns, Juniors—
Excellent—Edward Mechan, James Excellent—Edward Mechan, James O'Hearn. John Gilbons, William Hanna, Emple Smith, William Moran, Eugene Cosgrove. Good — Francis Moran, Jas. Halloran.
Form II. — Excellent — William Warren, Henry O'Donoghue, Francis Boehler. Good — Breion Bulger, Joseph Kenny, John O'Toole, Francis Corrigan, Edward Halloran, Grattan Giblin.

B. B. A.

ST. HELEN'S BRANCH AND CIRCLE, TORONTO.

TORONTO.

The regular meetings of St. Helen's Branch and Orrele are well attended and the membership steadily increasing. The Rev. Father Cruise, chaplain and his assistant the Rev. Father Dollard are frequent visitors. And the members to show their appreciation of the great interest their Rev. Chaplain takes in the association, have decided to present blim with a large statue of St. Ann, to be placed in the Parish Church.

ST. MARY S. MANONE.

ST. MARY S ALMONTE

A Creary Cases was born brives dray by Dr. these's Linesed and Turpestiles.

"My little boy had a bad croupy cough," says Mrs. Smith. of 250 Bathurst street, Torotto. "My neighbor, Mrs. Hopkius, recommended me to try Chasses Syrup of Linesed and Turpentine. I did so, and the first does did him good. One bettle completely cured the cold. It is surprising, the popularity of Chasses Syrup in this neighborhood. It appears to me it can now be found in every to me it can now be found in every

PIRESIDE PUA.

and the second s

when a public man is called Honest Bill," or "Old Rehable lack," it is high tome to investigate

"Well," said the monkey to the organ grinder, as he sat on the top of the organ.

organ grinder, as he sat on the top of the organ.

Jeront — What has Strayoff been done with his eyes to make them so hadly. Bassiet— Seing the town.

Paophier — Mamma, if I must write to Mr. Fray about his extertionmate bill, should I say 'Dear Mr. Fray?" Mamma—"Certainly, under the dironmistances."

the circumstances."

"No. Wille," said mamma, "no more cakes te might, Don't you know you cannot sleep on a full stomach?

"Well," replied Willie. "I can sleep on my back.

"I had great luck to day," said Mugless. "How was that?" "I went to the races and loft all my money at home in my other trousers."

money at home in my other trousers.

D.d Miss Sowerby have her photograph taken yesterday?" "Yes."
Good likeness "Yes must have ben, for she refused to take it from the photographer."

Two children are "making up boundrums at a party. One asks:
At what time was Adam married?"
Give it up. "Oh, on his wedding

Mother—"Just look, Helene, at hose magnificent ruins." Helene—
'I wonder why, in the old times, hey built ruins instead of proper

Maude—" Did you ever notice how Algernon's face light up when he talks?" George—" Well I you know he's lautern-jawed,"

ne a lantern-jawed."

Ethel (in grand stand)—" The um
pire called a foul and I don't see even
a feather." Fred-"Ab, my dear,
you must remember that is a picked
team."

"Some of the world's finest literature is out of print," remarked the bibliophile.
"That's right," replied the poet; "I can't gat an editor to touch my productions."

Borus (struggling outhor)—" Nag-gus, I siways thought you were a warm friend of mine." Naggus (liter-ary editor)—" Borus, I am. That's why I roasted your book."

"Do you think it will rain to night?" asked a citizen of the policeman. "I don't know, sir: I've only been in the force one week," replied the policeman.

Gentlemau—"Excuse me, madame, I paid a dollar for admission, but can-not see anything owing to your hat." Indignant Materfamilias—"Sr., I paid ten times as much for my hat."

"Ab," said the burglar who had one seen better days, "this reminds me of the days I attained my major. ity" "How's that?" asked his partner, empting the cash-box into his pocket. "I have come in for some money."

money."

Briggs—"Been a great day for earthquake liars, hasn't?" Braggs—
"It has, But I think Watts is entitled to the cake. He says the shook walked his cook in time for breakfast."

An econtric blacksmith at the Bridge of Alian was abserved to plant his cabbages z'g-zig instead of in rows. On being asked the reason, he replied—"It's to pit the snails aff the track"

Tommy—"Paw, what is an egotist"
Mr. Figg—"He is a man who thinks
he is smarter than anyono else."
Mrs. Figg—"My dear, you have that
wrony, The egolist is the man who
says he is smarter than anyono else.
All men think that way."

HR HAS TRIED IT.—Mr. John Anderson, Kinloss, writes: "I vonture to say few, if any, have received greater benefit from the use of Dr. Trioms? Ectator. Than I have. I have used regularly for over ten years, and have recommended it to all sufferers I knew of, and they also found it of great virtue in cases of sovere bronchitis and incipient consumption."

Mrs. Whippey—"Mrs. Snippey is almost frantic about her little boy having measles." Mrs Nippey—"Is he dangerous?" Whippey—"No, but four of hear near neighbours have new bonnets and she can't go to church."

consumption

There is ease for those far gone in consumption-not

recovery—ease. There is cure for those not far gone.
There is prevention for those who are threatened.

of Cod-liver Oil is for you, even if you are only a little thin.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

has been redored by the medical profession for twenty years. (All your decire.) This is because it is always little the "Bury sunffyine" belowy to collect the part of little the "Bury sunffyine" bury to collect the part of little the "Bury sunffyine" bury to collect the part of little the "Bury sunffyine" bury to collect the part of little the "Bury sunffyine" bury to collect the part of little the "Bury sunffyine" bury to collect the part of little the "Bury sunffyine" bury to be the "Bur

PARM AND GARDEN.

Spring, with its thousand domands upon the busy farmer, will be here almost before we know it, and in the rush of "more important" things, the garden is likely to be overlooked, says Henry thoude in Farm Nows, Don't do it get ready now. The scaling-rise new catalogues are out. Study them, make your selections of seeds. On if you have saved seeds from last year, set them in boxes in the kitchen set that you may be sure that they will grow. Pou't plant worthless seed. If you did not have they take year, set to it that you get a better variety flus time. It is poor policy to save money in seed. In fortilizing your garden don't make the mistake of using manure not thoroughly rotted. If you make a compost for nothing clase, you ought at least have a small compost puls for the gar-len. Spread out the well rotted manure now and let the spring rains wash it into the soil. The farmer, it is true, is not a funcy gardener—but he ought to be He ought to be whether it pays him by money or not. The garden should be his recreation ground. If he is worthy the name of "farmer," he is intensely interested in plant life, in its growth and development, and he finds pleasure of the highest fund in the outlivation of the variety of plants that the garden affords. The worth of the garden is not ontirely estimated in dollars and cents.

The farm that pays nearly always has a goodly bunch of live stook noon.

The farm that pays nearly always has a goodly bunch of live stook upou it, for live stock converts raw; a sterial into a manufactured product, that brings a good price, and still leaves a most valuable portion of the raw material on the farm for the conservation and increase of the farm's fortility.

material on the farm for the conservation and increase of the farm's fertility.

The farm that pays nearly always has a good flock of sheep upon it, for whether wool be high or low, good sheep pay. And for the farm itself, as weed killers and fertilizer producers and spreaders, they are most valuable.

The farm that pays usually has one or two colts to sell during the year—not scrubs, but animals that will command a good price in the markets.

The farm that pays especially if it is in the corn belt, raises hogs. But the longs are given sufficient attention to prevent them becoming moving masses of lice-infested fifth, and they are not fattened exclusively on corn. There is winter pasturage for them—and other stock too—there are roots occasionally in their feed, aum inddlings; the slope given them are not soured, and unquestionably the herd is not visited by cholers as froquently as exclusively corn fed herds. Yes, the farm that pays, raises live stock; and as a consequence, it is increasing in fertility every year, instead of running out.

Plants should give good bloom this

instead of running out.

Plants should give good bloom this month. Geraniums should be in constant bloom from now until they are put into the gardens. Large plants should be out back now for propagation, and the cuttungs will make fine young plants for the out door garden next summer. Guard against sudden cold snaps.

Bring fuchsias up from the cellar this month and take outtings from any plants you may have had in the window garden all winter. Old fuchsias plants you may have had in the window garden all winter. Old fuchsia plants should be out back to make them of graceful shape. Cuttings of this plant will root very easily.

This is the month for starting many kinds of annuals rome seeds of cuttings. It is a great gain to have young plants to set out next. May or June instead of sowing seeds at that time.

Insects are likely to become numer out this month. Drown the red spiders, and pick off the scale and mealy bug. A small fine brush broom will be found useful in brushing insects from plants.

If seeds of the climbing nasturtium are sown this month they will bloom very early in the season after they are

If seeds of the climbing nasturtium are sown this month they will bloom very early in the season after they are set out in the garden. The flowers of the climbing nasturtium are larger and finer than those of the dwarf

and finer than acceptance of the control of the control of the case, see if fertilizer or moisture is lacking, and remember that plenty of sunstaine is absolutely essential.

Winter blooming carnations should

winter-blooming carnations should be at the height of their beauty no . Keep them well staked and pruned, and the blooming branches plentiful, and do not attempt to layer or progragate these plants until they have finished blooming inside, and are ready to divide the root for next winter's stock.

AS WELL AS EVER.

Brickmaker Listens to Reason-Uses Si-Roxes of Bodd's Kidney Pilis and tolls it.

Brockville, Mar 8 (Special)—Mr. W. H. Odell, porhaps one of the best known in citizens of this town, has lately recovered from a long continued and painful kidney allownt. He tells the story of his experience to the correspondent as follows:—

"I have suffered for over a year from kidney disease, the pain in my back being so sovere that I was unable to stand to my work."

"Noticing the published cures of what Dedd's Kidney Pills were doing for others I concluded to use them.
"Having used only six boxes I can say that I am perfectly cured and well, so that I can attend to business as well as ever I could."

Chats With the Children.

The Herd Boy of Montalto.

Thurs you Tus Beatstry Montalto's bills, wild and an-

taught, Roamed a poor hord boy, friendless and unknown.
plottered and ancired for, knowing

Interred Bit an erred Dr. knowing manght Of the east world, the mountains all his own.

To call his clocks his oaten pipes shrill sound.

Planutive and sweet wakes all the eclocs round.

ssing priest beheld the boy one day, ith tattered book Jer which his

head was bent, Ivis flocks unheeded roaming far astray. Naught recks the boy on his now task

The kind old triest offers of learning's And the bleak hillshi, knew the boy

The Pope is dead!" the people whisper

round.
The Pope is dead! the solemn bells proclaim;
In the still chamber, midst a hush profound.

profound, Thrice doth the Cardinal Camerlengo name, Thrice touch, thrice call him, but these

ics tonen, where the line of clay, newer no more till dawns the judgswer no mon

Hush! 'tis the Conclave, Rome with Outside the Vatican at close of day.

athers and whispers, while the hi of death Hangs o'er the city, till the deep bells

The hour is passed, hath Peter come to

Nay, see the faint, thin smoke, Rome still is fatherless. It length the weary waiting tin

past,
The Conclavos work is done, the
Chair is filled,
'Viva lo Papa!' Rome may cry at
last,
In thundering volume_that may not
be stilled,

the seven hills the sho n high.

He comes! the aged man upon whose

The Church's choice hath fall'n. m Peters place; He stand, to bless the world in Peter's

Lo, who shall weigh the power of Jesu's grace? He at whose name the listening city

thrills,
Once herded flocks upon Montalto's
hills!

HOW INDIANS ARE NAMED

soat, and so covered over that only a hole remains to admit the body.

Mr. Frank Terry tells all about it in the Review of Reviews: As the Indian child grows he committee the form time to time each of which gives him a new name. For example, the may see a bear and run soreaming to the tepes. The folks all laugh at him, and call him Runs from a bear. Later on he may become the possessor of an unruly pony which he fears to ride, and becomes known as Afraid-21 his horse. Or, he may mount a horse from which another Indian has been thrown, and the then its spoken of as Rides the horse. Further on the becomes a greater hunter and kills where through the camp of the enemy, for which he is abouter his manse changes to Six bears. He may perform a valuant deed in battle and ride his horse through the camp of the enemy, for which he is dubbed his horse through the camp. During the conflict he may kill one of the enemy. If his victim is the only one slain he is called Kills the-enemy. But if all others fall the one he has killed must be described. "I Kills theomewith-the-big knee. If he braids in his hair a yellow feather which has plucked from the tail of an eagle feather, Yellow tail or Yellow-feather. If he gives it to his friend he will be named Gives-feather, but if his name from some other object. If he is acoustomed to ride what is commonly known as "ob-lait horse." The channes are that he will be known by all the foregoing names. His ensemble to the friend he will be known as Bob-lait horse, but if his horse has a short tail he will be known as Bob-lait horse. The channes are that he will be known by all the foregoing names. His ensemble of the cartin. Which he have in the tribs will continue to speak of the Indian in the presence of certain members of the known by all the foregoing names. His ensemble of the certain members of the known by all the foregoing names. His ensemble of the certain members of the known by all the foregoing names. His ensemble of the certain members of the known by all the foregoing names

HIS IS THE TIME

of year .. . when men and women and women become weak-

the weathct, and run
down general to to tune; it has less of street. first parts that the weather; affects are the kidneys. The urea is not thrown off, but is forced back upon the lungs, and dis-case results

HERE IS

ONLY ONE SURE WAY

-caused by weakness of the kidneys.

you speak of him to certain others as Runs from a bear they will scowl and say: "That not his name; his name Kills the enemy."

SPIRITUAL, COMMUNION.

SPHRIVAL, COMM NOS.

Lord, in Thy pressues I beliave,
And row routly would Theo receive:
A contrite, trusting, loving heart,
With Thy blest grace to me impart.
In Thy life giving blood efface
From my peor soul cach sinful trace;
Then, weak and worthless the I be,
My Lord, my Saviour, come to me!

Adoring, at Thy feet I fall, Adoring, at Thy feot I fall,
My Sacramontal God, my All I
To bless, to praiso to welcome Thee
Who stoop'st in mercy sweet to me,
I thank Thee, Jesus, o'er and o'er,
Teach me to love Thee daily mere;
In my poor dwelling Thou hast col
Lord lot it henceforth be Thy home
And till my carthly course is past,
Dear Lord be with me to the last.
Bloss me, bless all for whom I near. Bear ford of with me to the last. Bloss me, bless all for whom I pray, Relieve our suff'ring dead this day. Mary, sweet Mother, keep me true Thre' life to Jesus and to you, And when He bids me hence depart Oh! take me to His Sacred Heart.

Some queer craft are described by Gustav Kubbe in the March St. Nuch class, and he says of the native Groenlander's boat:

While the tropical and semi tropical sailor clings to his lateen rig, the extreme Northern race, the Eskimo, clings perforce to his Kayak and paddle. The kayak suggests our recing-shell, but without the sliding seat, and so covered over that only a hole remains to admit the body hole remains to admit the body of the extreme North wished to adopt a sail, he could not do so for lack of wood for the mast. The light frame of his kayak is made of bone skilfully thonged with real leather, and the skin of the sets is generally used for the covering. I have seen the Eskimo of Labrador in their kayaks, and it is wonderful withwhat a quick, nervous quiver these lighte craft respond to the slightest touch of the paddle. Within easy reach are the harpoons, guns, and ladder floats of these daring seannaters, who, in their frail looking kayaks, with loebergs towering almost in their course, and the white glare of the ise "loom" in the offing brave danger compared with which those encountered by the navigators of the flying pross, dahabyshs, and mulesta are trifling. The Eskimon furnish the extreme instance of that dogsed courage of the Northern races which, united with intellectual unergy, has enabled those more favored in their surroundings than these dwelers on arctic shores to develop into the great people of the earth.

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The Story of Kateri Tekakwitha.

The Story of Kateri Cosely.

The One occasion the wall water he had put hinished making a cano which would have to be sewn and turing the swill and water he had put hinished making a cano which would have to be sewn and turing the

By, never dreaming that the object of their anxious solicitude would raise any objections to their settlement of her future, the two well-meaning we men fixed upon the most desirable parti in their circle of acquaintances, and having settled everything in cluding the date of the wedding, to their entire satisfaction, they broached the subject to the unsupercting Kater. Completely taken aback, Kateri could only reply that she did not wish to marry, that she did not love anyone in that way, and that she was quite happy and wanted for nothing.

When Anastasia remonstrated that the winter was approaching, and she would require plenty of furs to keep ber warm, she enquired, with the playful sarcasm for which she was noted, whether her friend advised hor to marry merely to have somebody to provide her with furs, and whether she did not consider love a necessary adjunct to a happy union? Where upon Anastasia wared angry, and threatened to go to the blackgown and ske him to use his influence to make Kateri attor her mind.

Kateri replied simply that she did not think she would sower alter her mind.

Kateri replied simply that she did not think she would sower alter her mind.

Kateri replied simply that she did not think she would sower alter her mind awas no seesary to salvation, when she would submit at once.

Voxed beyond measure at what they considered her silly obstinacy, Kateri's sister and Anastasia determined to go to Father Cholence and any the case before him. Accordingly Anastasia repaired to the priest, and represented to him the advashility of a young girl like Kateri having a suitable protector in the shape of a husband, besides the necessity for warm clothing which she could not then warry. Anastasis said no, that was what she had come to ask his assistance for; Kateri refused to marry under any orcumstances, and they did not know what to do with her.

with her.

Bomewhat surprised, and, possibly, serestly amused at his being requerted to play the role of matchmaker, Father Cholenee promised to speak to Kateri herself upon the subject, but he said they must not attempt to oceroe her in such a matter, as she herself was robably the best judge of what was expedient for her.

Ascordingly he questioned Kateri, telling her he merely wished to hear from her own lips whether she had any wish to marry or not.

Kateri asked whether it was necessary for her to marry, and being told no, not unless she wished it, she replied modestly that she would much rather remain single, and upon the priest asking her how she could provide for herself, she said that God would provide for herself she said that God would provide for herself, she said that God would provide for herself, she said that God would provide for herself, she he heard, but refrained from pressing the question upon her further, and was many herself, the she was persuaded to also the woods in the winter, as food was more saily obtainable there than in the village, They would go with their wives and children, and set up their lodges in the forest, leaving with the woods, the priests of course remained the woods in the winter, as food was presuaded to accompany her

yet experienced.

When the party reached the woods a large tent was erected which accommodated the majority, including Kateri. Those who could not find room in the lodge built small hute for themselves. The cold was intense, the women had no particular work to do after the seals had been prepared, and so most of the time was spent in the lodge making wampum and beading moceasins and chattering together like magpies.

ł.

stances.

One morning she found her husband fast asleep near Kateri's partition in the lodge.

The fact was, the tried bunter had come in late the night before and thrown himself down in the first place he could find, as was the custom among the Indians, who sleep any where when ttred.

he could find, as was the custom among the Indians, who sleep anywhere when tred.

But this explanation did not satisfy the infuriated woman, and when Kateri, all unconscious of wrong-doing, came into the lodge, she was greeted with a torrent of vile accusations and abuse. She heard her accuser sliently and made no effort to defend herself beyond a simple denial, which was emphatically confirmed by the now angry brave.

But denials were useless, the party returned to the village, the equaw went straight to the blackcowns with a slanderous story against Kater, and, worst of all, she was believed.

Kateri was silent after that first indig tant denial, which was repeated to the priests, she said no more. She made the only sacrifice remaining, she did the one thing left for her to do, she submitted to the shengation of the belief in her honor.

Her confessor said afterwards that he soon became convinced of her innocence, but he could not break the seal of confession, even though by that means he could have silenced her landerers.

Kateri's heart was nearly broken

standeres.

Kateri's heart was nearly broken now, it was a trial so immense, so severe, that an ordinary mind would have given way under it.

Even Anastasia sided against Kateri for some time, and she was left literally without a Iriend in the world.

But God does not try us beyond our strength, gradually Kateri's innocence was cetablished, and she gained also a devoted friend in the person of a young Indian widow named Therese. The two girls became inseparable companions. Therese, though very different in character to Kateri, was yet very devout and earnest, and her devotion was increased by beholding that of her saintly friend.

The two went to confession every week, and used to prepare themselves by retiring to a deserted hut and fiagollating each other.

Kateri's health was declining fast, the fearful mortifications she pracised unknown to her friends were slowly and curely sapping her strength. On one occasion she secreted a thorn branch and placed it under her blanket, and for three nights she slept upon that cruel bed. But Anastasia discovering it and reproaching her she obedientity threw it away.

A visit which she and Therese paid to a convent at Montreal revealed to Kateri the true meaning of viginity and she resolved to consecrate herself to God. She informed the priest of her resolution, and he, after trying her, consented to her taking a vow of perpetual chastity, which she did on Lady Day, 1679.

A little nephew of Kateri's having died, the squaws were burying him when one of them said, "Where will your grave be, Kateri"?

"Over there," she replied without hesitation, pointing to the very spot where she was afterwards laid by Father Chole see, who knew nothing of her having pointed the place out until long saferwards.

She was growing weaker and weaker. Therese in terror went and told the priest obtu their floggings in the deserted hut every Saturday, and he, considerably actonished, blamed her severely for not revealing it before.

Kateri was at last so ill as to be unable to rise. Water and food

she lay the whole day alone except for the children whom the priest would sometimes collect by her bedside and catechize.

The und was evidently not far off; it was decided that the Blessed Sacra-ment should be brought to Kasra-hut, an honor never before accorded to an Indian, the sick being usually laid upon a litter and carried to the door of the church.

After Visticum had been adminis-

door of the church.

After Visitoum had been administered to Kateri, Therese offered tos tay with her, fearing that she would die while they were in the fields. But Kateri, to whom God had revealed the hour of her death, assured her friend that she would find her alive on her water.

Those who could not find room in the odge built small huts for themselves. The cold was intense, the women and no particular work to do after the scale had been prepared, and so most of the time was spent in the lodge naking wampum and beading mocessins and chattering logether like nagpies. Kateri's clever needle was at everyne's service, she never troubled about er own clothes, and many a mocession of the service of the service, and many a mocession of the service of the service of the service of the service, and once or twice she raised her had as though to make the sign of the cross, but she was too weak. Therese, in an agony of grief, knelt heside her dying the service of the service

friend, holding her hand and shaking with the sobs she could not repress. Kateri valued herself and looked at her. "Thereas, I am going, do you not hear? "They are calling me. Farewell. I will pray for you in Heaven," and, sinking back, she gave her pure soul into the hands of the Loyd.

lor pure soil into the hands of the Lord.

After her death her tace changed and became suffused with a wondrous beauty that awed everyone who saw it. She was laid out in the lodge for the Indians to see her for the last time. Two Frenchmen passed through the village and, impelled by ouriosity, entered the lodge. "That young woman sleeps soundly," remarked one of them. An Indian who everheard him told them that it was Kateri Tekakwitha and that she was dead. They immediately returned and, kneeling at her feet, commended themselves to her prayers, for her fame had alroady spread far beyond the limits of the village.

Her funeral was observed with every solemnity. No work was done, and every Indian for miles around, Fagan and Christian, came to do honor to her whom all recognized as a saint.

The inscription upon her tomb is as follows:

KATERI TEKAKWITHA.

KATERI TEKAKWITHA. April 17, 1622

The fairest flower that ever bloomed among the red men.

The fairest flower that ever bloomed among the religion.

Soveral apparations of Kateri appeared to her friends. One, six days after her death, was seen by Father Chauchetiere at 2 o'clock in the morning. She appeared as a rising sun, and two symbols, one an overturned church and the other an Indian burning at the stake, appeared also. At the same time the priest heard the words, "Addinc visio in dies." The two symbolic prophecies were fulfilled, one in 1690 and the other in 1693.

Thus lived and died Kateri Tekatwitha, one of the most beautiful souls and the greatest monument of divine grace ever vouchasfed to a savage race.

(THE END.)

Out of Sorts.—Symptoms, Headache, loss of appetite, furred tongue, and general indisposition. These symptoms, it neglected, develop into acute disease. It is a trite saying that an "ounce of provention is worth a pound of oure," and a little attention at this point may say the summer of the saying that an "ounce of sort billion of sort billion of the saying door two to three of Perundee's Vectories Pills on going to bed, and one or two for three nights in succession, and a cure will be effected.

Obituary.

A dero sadness was felt throughout the enti.: sommunity when it beame knownthat on Tueeday sight, Feb. 16th; God in his mercy and wisdom had called to his reward one of our old and much esteemed residents, Mr. Andrew Fogarty, Pomona, Grey County. The deceased was born on the 16th of August, 1881, in the county of Kerry, Ireland. In 1850 he left his native land to seek for himself a home in the forests of Canada. Shortly after his arrival he settled in the county of Kerry, Ireland. In 1850 he left his native land to seek for himself a home in the forests of Canada. Shortly after his arrival he settled in the county of Kerry as one of the pioneers of the township of Glenelg and endured the hardships and privations, trials and diseappointments, incident to the early settler. As time wore on and success crowned his efforts he never lost sight of the one great object of life—the salvation of his soul. And well was he rewarded for his fidelity to his faith for almost daily did he receive the comforts of the Oatholic church of which he was such an archent and consistent member.

The funeral which was one of the largest ever seen in this section took place from his residence to St. John's Church where High Mass was sung and an appropriate sermon on the shortness of life compared to eternity, preached by the parish priest Rev. Father Hauck.

REMARKABLE CASES.

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Obstment. 66.

Turo, N.S.—H. H. Sathse/and, traveller, piles-very bid case; cured; Chase's Oird if Chase's Oird insent. 60c.
Lucan—Win. Branton, gardener, pin wo-me; al-gone. Chase's Pilis.
L'Amable. Peter Van Allan, cozema for three years. Cured. Chase's Oliniment. Grower Foint-Hohnon Bartard, dreadful trohing piles, 30 years. Well again; Chase's Oliniment. 60c. Simmons, tiching aller, cutred Chase's Oliniment.
Malone-deco. Richardon, kidney and liver aufforer; better. One box Chase's Pilis. 25c.

Malone—Geo. Richardron, Richey and liver sufferer; better. One box Chase's Pills. 25a. Cheeley—H. Will's son crippied with theu natism and suffering from diabetes, completely recovered. Chase's Pills. Matchard Township—Peter Taylor, kidney trouble, 30 years; cured. Chase's Pills. 25c. Toronco—Miss Rattie Delaney, 174 Crawford street, subject of perpetual colds. Cured by Chase's Syrup of Lindseed and Turpenties. 25 cents.

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"Ten or coffee with your chop, sir?" "Well, if that was tea you gave me yesterday, bring coffee; if it was coffee, bring me tea, and if it was a muture of tea and coffee, I think I'll try chocolate."

A SUCCESSFUL PESTIVAL

The Forty-Fourth of St. Mary's Orphan Asyl

Hamitron, beb. 25.—Those who at tend the St. Mary's Orphan asylum fostival never fail to receive full musical value for the monoy expended. Last ovening's festival—the forty-fourth—in the Grand Opera house was no exception to the rule.

In the boxer were seated his lordship, Bishop Howing, Mgr. McBeay, Rev. Fathers O'Itiolly, Mahonoy, Brady, Hurchey, Holden, Burke, Chakvilles, Mayer Colquboun, T. H. Macpherson, M.P., J. Middischon, M.L.A. Rov. Father Geogliegau and Rev. De. Burns. The audience crowded the parquette and the balcony, and was most enthusiasate all ovening. The programme was as follows:

Victor Herbert
Thirteenth Battalion band
Song ... Inc Anchor's Weighed
Dinnis Haron D Janus
Song ... Autumn Love.

DIRECTOR OF STREET OF STRE

"Dear friends, nearly 60 years have passed since the first orphane festival, and though many of the noble heater that took part in that good work are now numbered in the dust yet, thank (60, the charity that provided a home for the little waife of that and long ago, still lives among the devoted people of Hamilton. Oh, what, indeed, would have been the fate of those poor children whose parents, it af non thint own lovest did in the sheet are to those poor children whose parents, it af non thint own lovest did in the sheet are took of the steep of the site of th

the Most High, and bring down upon yourselves and families bea. "z-caoliset clessines."

The little orator was heartily appland
ed and Bishop Dowling rose to speak.
Ho said that in presoning the annual
report of the asylum it was a great pleasure for him to meet the friends of the
orphans. Among the duties of a bishop
none was of more interest to the obsurch
than thus looking after the orphan
children. They gloried in their institutions, but none did them more credit
than such institutions as the orphanage.
He thanked all for their portion of asistance in making the festival so uncessrul. Turning to satistics, his lordship
said that since the foundation of S.
Mary's Orphan saylum in 1852, over
8,000 children had been cared for. Last
yoar 43 boys and 27 girls were admitted
and 44 boys and 17 girls were provided

181

1697.

OF OG SOME SOME SOME OF THE SO

Best. Rest. Test.

Then are two kirds of social orders. The best—and the rest. The trouble is they best and And whom the rest dress like the heat whole to till their agree? Well, "the tree is known by its frant." There was 11 not and a safe one. And the tailer the tree the deeper the r. t. But's another test. What's the rot t—the received the see with the richest froit; their, too, is Aper's. Another—partial is a record of ball a contary of carries; a recent of nony healst at I aw iris—columnating in the medal of 1. Chicago Worl's For, which, idualiting Aper's Sansaparilla as the best—slot its deep against the rot. That was greater home than the medal, to be the only susaparilla admitted as an exhibit at the World's Pair. If you are to get the best sersaparilla of your druce's, berok an intillible rule: A-k for the best and you'll get Aper's. A-k

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with homes. At present there were 80 boys and 68 girls in the institution. It received 22 cents a day for each inmate from the Unitario Government, and this with the civic grant and private domations, was all they had to depend upon for the asylum's maintenarce. They had also incurred considerable expense by providing a large playground and enlarging the building.

Mayor Colquhoun said he had never seen a more pleasing picture than that he saw upon the stage. He had visited the orphanage and it had been found one of the best managed he had ever seen. He trusted that it would receive from the public ever better support, than it had done in the pest.

T. H. Macpherson, M.P., was called upon by the bishop. He said that it was not the first time he had been present at orphans festivals and be always enjoyed them. Apart from creeds and beliefs, he thought, this helping the orphans was the one thing on which all could agree. It was one of the pleasures allotted to makind to attend to the wants of the orphans and friendless. He wished continued prosperity to St. Mary's Orphan asylum.

Mr. Middleton. Dr. Burns and Father Googhegan followed with brief speeches, in which they spoke hilly of the work of those in charge of the orphanage, and expressed had be one to the one common ground of love of the common stream of the orphana and the curtain dropped. G. S. Lynch Staunton was masker of coremonies and the curtain dropped. G. S. Lynch Staunton was masker of coremonies and the curtain dropped. G. S. Lynch Staunton was masker of coremonies and the curtain dropped. G. S. Lynch Staunton was masker of coremonies and the curtain dropped. A. Immense sudience was present at he mainee performance. The orphans sang the opening chorus, and also took part in a four-at operetta, Red Riding Hood. The fun makers for the attenue of the press delight of the audience. Otters took part. Roid Marphy, receited Aunt Polly's Goorge Washington: Norah ulatin, The Little Quaker sinner, and Mary Der mod, Jerry. They all d'A well and were applauded.

CHARLES J. MURPHY

Ontario Land Surveyor, &c.

Officer—"The opponents of our military system say the standing armies are disastrous to the ocuntry. Can you name anything that is more disastrous?" Cadet—"Yee, a run-away army."

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TO DOSN'T PAY

TO PARLEY WITH RHRUMATISM.
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How many people are there whom Rheumatism complets to give up. heir occupation, and threw up a splendid position that it took them perhaps years to a trail's Crachan St., Hamilton, states under cont that he had te give up his situation in the shore of the Big Four R. R. on account of Rheumatism. He tried mineral springs in Indiana and mud barts, but these did him so little good that he returned Home to Hamilton are properly the state of the second of the situation of the properly the state of the second of t

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amilton, Ont.

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GATHOLIC SOCIETIES.

League of the Cross

On the evening of Tuesday, March 2nd, was held the most successful entertainment yet given by the League of the Cross of St. Peter's Parish. In 2nd, was hold the most success and entertainment yet given by the League of the Cross of St. Peter's Tarish. In the matter of taken it was simply grand and financially was beyond our most sangume expectations. Perhaps the announcement that the proceeds were to be given to the St. Vincent de Paul helped to swell the amount realized. The programme which reflects great crecht upon those who had the concert in hand, was as usual well received and consisted of choruses, songs, recitations, etc. The choruses were given by St. Peter's Choir under the directorality of Mr. Gedfrey as were also the songs. The solos were all well given by the Misses F. Leonard and S. Oustance and Mr. Harrington who sang Mr. H. H. Godfrey's newsong and chorus entitled "The Land of the Maple" which promises to become the most popular patriotic song of the day. The recitations which were given by the Misses K. Gorvine and Halley and Mr. Gus. Therney excited loud and long applause. Mr. W. Malloy again brought down the house by his comic songs and to say that he was well received is putting it midly. Mr. John Stacoy gave a fine clarionet solo which was also well received Messrs. Wm. Bradley and T. Harring ton rendered in excellent style a duet, entitled "Mother can this the Glory Be." Miss B. Custance song the old home songs in a pleasing manner and Miss Curran won great applause by her rendition of "The Pardun came to Liste." Miss D. The Pardun came to Liste. Miss Mr. Flynn and she filled the position in a most excellent style. The chair was very ably filled by our President Mr. John Dunbar, I must not forget to state that the ladge of the parish in sympathy with the League had our hall nicely and style. The chair was very ably filled by our President Mr. John Dunbar. I must not forget to state that the ladies of the parish in sympathy with the League had our hall nicely and nestly decorated and deserve the most hearty thanks of St. Peter's Branch for their kindness and generosity. Help along the good work one and all. Ed. J. Suntu, Secretary.

C. M. B. A.

The St. Catherines Journal has an account of the ball of Branch 10, U. M. B. A., before Lent.

The ball was given in the Masonic Temple, six hundred people were present, there was no crowding or crushing at the table, and a choice repast to partake of.

The whole affair was a success, both financially and socially, and that this event is looked forward to is shown by the visitors present from Buffalo, Toronto, Cobourg, Nigara Fails and the outside towns and villages.

To the reception and floor committees much credit is due for the excellence of all their arrangements, and they are to be congratuated upon their success,

The following comprises those two committees.—

Resemble of the C. 2.

committees .—

Reception—H. R. Cudden, Capt. D.
O'Hagan, E. Murphy, Jos. Voisard, T.
Nihan, sr., J. T. Carey, W. J. Flynn Nihau, sr., J. T. and E. Hartnett

Floor—Capt. MoAvoy, J. E. Law. moe, V. E. Begy, Capt. W. R. Welsh-l. Howe, J. J. McLaren and M. J. immitt.

Kimmitt.
Too much praise cannot be given
Chairman E. F. Begy, and Secretary
M. Sullivan for the really arduous
work they performed in looking after
the details.

A. O. H.

At the last regular meeting of Division No. 4., A.O.H., the following resolution was moved by Bro. Harris and seconded by Bro. Coulin and adopted.

adopted.

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to remove by death our worthy and reapected Brother Martin MoHabon be it therefore.

Resolved that while humbly submitting to the will of our Divine Redeemer we desire to express our sincere sorrow for the loss suzukined by the widow and children of deceased, and extend to them our heartfelt sympathy in their breavement, and pray that God will confort and console them, and be it full out our charter he draped in mourning for airty days, and that those resolutions be recorded in the nintutes of this meeting, and a copy sent to the widow of our deceased brother and also to Titk CATHOJIC REGISTER for publication. R. J. Taulty, President; Joseph Cosdy, Rec. Sco.

St. Leo Court, No. 581, C. O. F.

St. Lee Court, No. 581, C. O. F.

St. Lee Court, No. 581 is fast making itself felt among the Catholic population of the West End of tace city although only a short time in existence it now figures among the prosperous and fiourishing Catholic societies. Their last meeting held on Wednesday night in their ball, cor Queen and McCaul streets was well attanded. The report of the investigating committee was read. Two members was balloted for and accepted. Seven applications for membership were received and the members expect to have at least seven mo. applications for the next meeting. The smoking concert committee presented their report which showed a sung surplus which was placed to the credit of the Court. After a short time was spent in recreation the meeting adjourned. St. Leo Correspondent.

ANOTHER GOOD YEAR.

LIABILITIES
Reserve Fund \$495,478 25
Claims Unadjusted 22,400 00

On the motion of the Prosident, Mr. J. H. H. attv., seconded by Mr. William Kerns, the Directors Report was adopted unanimally, after favoral to remarks concerning it were made by the n-over, seconder and others.

were made by the nover, seconds.

The report submitted by the Medical Director, Dr. Woolverton was both interesting and satisfactory.
The thanks of the Shareholders were given to the efficers and agents of the

The trans-given to the efficies and agence tompay.

The etting Auditers were re appointed. All of the retiring Directors were re elected, and at a subsequent meeting of the Discetors the Executive others were also re elected.

Father Maturiu. of Oxtord, England has been received into the Roman Catholic Church. LATEST MARKETS.

Barley is easy; other prices remain about

MOVERAL, March 8. Grain—The demand for all grades is slow and prices are steady. Local values are about as follows—Wheat No. 2 bard, nominal peas, per 60 lbs, in store, 46½ to 47s; oats, No. 2, white, in store, 22½ to 23s; rye. No. 2, 40c to 41c; barley, feed, 30c to 32c; buckwheat. Flux—Doubt-loop are difficult to climber of the companion of t

white, in store, 22 to 23c; rye. No. 2, 40c to 41c) harly, feed, 30c to 32c; buckwheat, per bushel. 31c of 32c.

Flour—Quotations are difficult to give. Straight rollers have sold equal to about 10c and 10c

Monthly Competition Commencing Jan., 1897, and Continued during the ye

\$1,625 IN BICYCLES AND WATCHES

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EACH MONTH

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AS FOLLOWS: 10 First Prizes, \$100 Steams' Biogole, \$1,000 25 Second \$25 Bold Watch . . . 825

26 Second — eco ovia matrix.

Biogoles and Watches given each month 1,825

Total given dur'g year '97, \$19,500

PURE, WHOLESOME PASTRY, CAKE, BIGCUIT, ETC., baked with Pure Gold

Baking Powder

HOW TO For rules and full particular to OBTAIN
THEM THEM TO LIVE BROS., LTB.,
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TO SERVER BROS.

Tononto, March 10, 1897.

Surping to Polley Holders . Part up and Guerantee La dtal .

Annual Meeting of the Federal Life Assurance Co.

A VERY ENCOURAGING REPORT

The Company's Bosicess Grows and lis Assets Increase.

The nitcenth annual meeting of the Shareholders of this Company was held at the head office, in Han liton, on Tuesday, it March, 1975, at 2° offices, Mr. Junea H. Beatty, President occupied the chair, Mr. David Pevret, Managine Director, acting as Secretary, went the following report was submitted.

Birectors Report.**

Vour Directors have pleasure in submitting he registed for your approval the differenth.

Vour Directors have pleasurs in submitting his rewith for your approval the lifecent annual statement of the Company, showing the amount of insurance written and the receipts and disbursons that for the year 1800 together with the assets and liabilities of the Company at the close of the year. Sixteen hundred and sixteen applications for insurance, amounting to \$2,201,150, were received during the year. Of these applications fourteen hundred and minety-six were accepted, for \$2,085,000. The remainder were either declined or in absyance, waiting further information, at the end of the year.

were either declined or in absyance, wat ing farther informati in, at the end of the year.

The average premium for each thousand of insurance, and the average amount at risk on each life, are now more easistactory than a tany prestone time.

The average in the average amount at risk on each life, are now more easistactory than the armount of eased, but a considerable number of new itee have been added, consequently the distribution of the risk has been wilended.

The assets of the Company were increased during the year by \$107,383.91, and are now over any hundred thousand dollars. A very satisfactory result, in view of the considerable amount paid to policyholders for claims and profits.

The security to policyholders, including guarantee capical was at the close of the year \$1,226.115 81, and the lishi lites for cases and all outstanding claims \$705.55, 50, Exclusive of uncalled guarantee capical was a right to policyholders was \$30,343.

The death claims amounted to \$94.620, on the live of thirty six persons. Including capical content of the considerable and dividends applied to pendium reductions \$182,75.700, our total payments to policy holders amounted to \$183,735.90 during the year. There has been no perceptible improvement in general business, and in consequence life insurance written and carried is very large. The increase in the amount each unless of the automatic and the part of the atvantages afforded thereby.

Our field staff has been strengthened in the past few months and we anticipate our

understanding of the advantages allorden thereby.

Our field staff has been strengthened in the past fow months and we anticipate our full share of the business to be done.

Your Directors have now to surrender their trust to your hands, and in doing so desire to express their appreciation of the desire to express their appreciation of the year, and to acknowledge the able co operation and efficient services of the office staff of the Company.

The accompanying certificate from the Company's Audit ra vouches for the correctness of the attements submitted herewith—all accounts securities and vouchers baving been examined by them.

IAMES IT. BEXTITY,

Profess.

President,
DAVID DEXTER,
Managing Director

Managing Director.

Auditor R-port.

To the President and Directors of the Federal Life Assurance Company:
Gentl men.—We have made a carciul audit of the book of your Company for the year ending 31st December, 1896, and have certified to their correctness.

The securities have been lespected and compared with the ledger accounts and found to agree therewith
The financial position of your Company, as on 31st December, is indicated by the accompanying statement. Respectfully submitted.

H. STEPHENS.

H. STEPHENS, SHERMAM E. TOWNSEND. Auditors

ilton, 1st March, 1897.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

For the year ending 31st December, 1894 INCOME.

Ledger Assets (January 1st, 1596) Premiums (cash) Premiums secured	P 265,889		8	401,223
by Liens Premiums paid by	27,859			
Dividende	30,631	\$323,859		
Less Re-insurance		11,460 4	-	
		\$312 305 2	1	
Interest		22,672	0	
Rents		671 6	52	
Capital Stock		1,100 (ю	
			~	336,742
			ė	737,966
DI	BRURS	MENTS.		

Claims by Death & \$72,000 a. Annuity 100 on Divide ness to post by-holders, cash of the post of the po Politicas 6,397 64

Total to Polity
holders 82×21 21
N-1inal Fies 5,690 41
Nataries 34,427 70
Printing Atvertisior and Stationior and Station-

ing and Station-	
ery 4,578 63	
Rents 1,692 59	
(xpenses (general) 10,058 80	
Written off Sundry	1
Accounts \$ 97,00	s 10.
Accounter	- 3 229. 824 64
	- 4 250, 024 01
Balante «	\$ 508,142 18
assets	
Municipal Debentures \$ 68,13	3 39
Morgages on Real Estate 187,47	0 05
iteal Estate 25 00	n oa
Loans on Polities 142 72	5 67
ash in Bank and on Hand 73,00	9 11
Advances to Agenta (secured) 5,27	0.07
Agenta Ledger Balances 2,81	
	5 19
Office Furniture 2,02	23 OF
Premiums Deferred and to	
Course of Collection 90 63	3 81
Interest Due and Accrued - 10,50	54 78

Total Resources for Security of Policy Holders

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tor Booklet to Narcotic Remody Co., 245 Lippinouts street, Toronto, Ont.

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Tokosto February 4th 1807

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Rarley is easy; other prices remain about the same.

Wheat - Kary, 200 bushels selling at 7 to for red and bold for goose.

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Oats—Steady, 500 bushels selling at 40c to 41c.

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Dressed Hogs—None offered to day; quotations unchanged. THE NATIONAL ART SOCIETY have agreed with THE CATHOLIC REGISTER present any of the above engravings at the further reduced charge of

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 INVESTMENT FUNDS (exceed)
 500,000

INVESTMENT FUNDS (exceeds) 500,000

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WILLIAM HONE, Director bublin & Kingston Railway Company.
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